

FBIS

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*Asia & Pacific*

Vol IV No 031

16 February 1982

### JAPAN

Suzuki Not To Meet Reagan Prior to June Summit	C 1
Sakurauchi Plans To Visit U.S. in Late March	C 1
Dietmen To Visit U.S. For Trade Talks 20-27 Feb	C 1

### NORTH KOREA

Foreign Ministry Statement Condemns 'Team Spirit'	D 1
NODONG SINMUN Scores 'Team Spirit 1982' Exercise [16 Feb]	D 3
KWP Supports Proposal for 100-Man Conference	D 5
NODONG SINMUN Supports CPRF Conference Proposal [14 Feb]	D 7
Kim Chong-il Receives CPC Award on 40th Birthday	D 10
Nomination of Candidates to 7th SPA Continues	D 11
Kim Chong-il, Others Nominated	D 11
Yi Chong-ok, Others Nominated	D 12
Corrections to Text of 10 Feb CPRF Statement	D 12

### SOUTH KOREA

TONG-A ILBO Criticizes North Unification Policy [13 Feb]	E 1
KOREA TIMES Scores North's Suppression of People [16 Feb]	E 1
Chon Comments on Economic Cooperation With Japan	E 2
Foreign Minister No's Itinerary Reviewed	E 3
Government To Establish Sports Ministry in March	E 3
Nuclear Plant Accord Signed With French Company	E 3
[KOREA HERALD 16 Feb]	
Chon Says Education Policies Need Consistency	E 4
[KOREA HERALD 13 Feb]	
Seoul Says Kim Chong-il Birthday Fete Canceled	E 4

### KAMPUCHEA

PRC Called Instigator in PRK, SRV 'Aggression'	H 1
National Assembly Approves Economic-Culture Plan	H 1
Phnom Penh Radio Commentary	H 1
KAMPUCHEA Editorial	H 2
Indochinese Foreign Ministers Conference Analyzed	H 3
Heng Samrin Congratulates Marchais on Reelection	H 5
Heng Samrin Sends Birthday Note to Truong Chinh	H 5
AFP Reports Khieu Samphan To Meet Sihanouk in PRC	H 5

### LAOS

Vientiane Rally Held for USSR Military Delegation	I 1
Lao-Soviet Satellite Station Basically Completed	I 5

### THAILAND

SRV Plane Crash Continues To Draw Attention	J 1
Command Spokesman's Comments	J 1
Plane To Be Returned	J 1
MATICHON Editorial [13 Feb]	J 1
NATION REVIEW Notes SRV Softening on Khmer Rouge [14 Feb]	J 2
VOFA Criticizes SRV Policy Toward Thailand	J 3

## VIETNAM

Indian External Affairs Minister Rao Visits	K 1
Arrival, 12 Feb Reception	K 1
Delhi Reports Rao Speech	K 2
Further Delhi Report	K 2
Calls on Pham Van Dong	K 2
Delhi Report on Meeting	K 3
Calls on Truong Chinh	K 3
Reception Hosted by Rao	K 4
13 Feb Press Conference	K 4
Delhi Reports Comment on PRC	K 5
Wrap-Up Report on Visit	K 6
Text of Joint Statement	K 6
Delhi Reports Hun Sen Meeting	K 7
Hun Sen Stops in Hanoi En Route to Vientiane	K 7
PRC Seen Trying To Rally Khmer 'Reactionaries'	K 7
Chinese Visit to Paracel Island Condemned	K 8
NHAN DAN Comment [14 Feb]	K 8
VNA Reaction	K 9
Culture Minister Marks USSR Pact Anniversary	K 9
Lao-SRV Cooperation Discussions Held in Hanoi	K 10
Cooperation Documents Signed	K 10
Hanoi Meeting Marks SRV-CSSR Treaty Anniversary	K 10

## INDONESIA

Aeroflot Chief Finenko Deported; Office Closed	N 1
Security Forces Protect USSR Consulate in Medan	N 1
Defense Minister Discusses 1982 Defense Budget	N 2

## MALAYSIA &amp; SINGAPORE

## MALAYSIA

Coverage of DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok's Visit	O 1
Arrives 11 Feb	O 1
Holds Talks With Mahathir	O 1
Sign Air Transportation Pact	O 1
Leaves for Singapore 15 Feb	O 2
Briefs: Palm Oil to USSR;	O 2
Saudi Aid to Malaysia;	
French Ambassador to Malaysia	

## SINGAPORE

Naval Base Used by Malaysia Returned to Singapore	O 2
---	-----

SUZUKI NOT TO MEET REAGAN PRIOR TO JUNE SUMMIT

OW121043 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Feb 12, (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will not meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan prior to the economic summit of seven industrial nations scheduled to be held in Versailles, near Paris, in early June, a government source said Friday.

This is the first reaction to U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield's statement in Nashville, Tenn., Thursday that he personally thought it would be useful if the two leaders met every year to discuss matters of mutual interest and concern. Mansfield voiced this opinion when he was asked if Suzuki should meet with Reagan in an effort to iron out their differences and to avoid protectionist legislation being approved by Congress. The ambassador, who is on home leave, was in Nashville to attend a seminar on Japan-U.S. relations. He is scheduled to return to Tokyo on February 27.

Mansfield's statement was believed to be an indirect appeal to Japan to present concrete measures to open up its market to foreign countries at the June summit. Japan is expected to be hard pressed to avoid summit talks with the U.S. before the Versailles conference should the U.S. propose such a summit.

SAKURAUCHI PLANS TO VISIT U.S. IN LATE MARCH

OW151249 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 12, (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi is planning to visit the United States between March 20 and 25 in his efforts to resolve strain in the bilateral relations over defense and trade imbalance issues, ministry sources said Monday. The sources said that the ministry has already obtained U.S. consent to the Sakurauchi's visit.

The foreign minister intends to discuss the trade and defense issues with U.S. officials, including President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Trade Representative William E. Brock, they added.

DIETMEN TO VISIT U.S. FOR TRADE TALKS 20-27 FEB

OW121237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1226 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 12, (KYODO) -- Masumi Esaki, chairman of a special committee on international trade problems, told Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Friday that he would lead a delegation of Dietmen to the United States later this month to discuss Japan-U.S. trade issues. Esaki, a former [?head of the] International Trade and Industry Ministry, said the delegation would depart February 20 and visit Washington and New York before leaving for home February 27.

The group plans to meet with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig. It will also exchange views with John Danforth, chairman of the Senate Finance Subcommittee on International Trade; Robert Dole, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; and Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In the meeting at the Prime Minister's official residence, Suzuki handed Esaki a letter to deliver to Reagan and urged that the delegation explain Japan's efforts to resolve trade frictions to U.S. congressional leaders. Suzuki told Esaki that while talks with the U.S. administration have gone relatively smoothly, there was a major difference in views with the U.S. Congress. He urged the delegation to listen carefully to U.S. demands.

The Senate is now considering a bill that calls for greater reciprocity in international trade. Esaki told the prime minister he would attempt to ascertain the true intentions of Congress concerning the bill and deepen mutual understanding. Following the trip to the United States, Esaki will lead a similar delegation to Europe in mid-March.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT CONDEMNS 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK142246 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2228 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 15 (KCNA) -- The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on February 14 denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for staging again a large-scale "South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise" with the northern half of the republic as a target of attack from February 13. Follows the full text of the statement:

Frantic with their manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are again staging a large-scale "South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise" with the northern half of the republic as a target of attack from the 13th of February, despite the strong opposition of the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people.

According to an official announcement of the U.S. imperialists, in this "South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise" codenamed "Team Spirit 1982" are mobilized huge forces 157,500 strong in all including the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying South Korea, South Korean puppet army and U.S. ground, naval and air forces and marines stationed in the U.S. mainland and the military bases in Okinawa of Japan and the Pacific and various up-to-date military equipment and new-type mass destruction weapons including fighter bombers "F-16." As a result, a great number of warships including those of the U.S. Seventh Fleet and tactical weapons are now being moved and concentrated into the Korean Peninsula from the U.S. military bases in the seas surrounding Japan and the Pacific and the U.S. mainland, and a horrible wartime posture is established throughout South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are clamouring that the "Team Spirit 1982" exercise not only combines the overall "landing operation" and "attacking operation" on the sea and ground and in the air but also far surpasses the previous "Team Spirit" military exercises in the scale of forces and equipment mobilized in it, therefore, being a military exercise "largest in history in scale" unprecedented in any region of the world.

Such aggressive and provocative military exercise as "Team Spirit 1982" staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets at a time when the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is making every effort to remove the tension in Korea and achieve the reunification of the country by a peaceful means clearly shows how feverish they are to lead the situation to the brink of war, going against the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and the demand of the times.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people regard the reckless "Team Spirit 1982" war exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique as a wanton violation of the Korean armistice agreement and a grave challenge to the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, and resolutely denounce it.

It was known to the world from long ago what purpose the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets pursue in staging the "Team Spirit" military exercises annually. The "Team Spirit 1982" military exercise is a "test war" and a "preliminary war" fully disclosing the aggressive design of the U.S. imperialists to complete the preparations for the provocation of a new war and keep hold on the whole of the Korean Peninsula by force.



The U.S. imperialists drew up a new "combat power buildup program" from the outset of the new year and have stepped it up on a full-scale, while sending to South Korea a number of war servants to inspect the military demarcation line and hold war confabs with the South Korean puppets.

The aggressive nature and danger of the current exercise are more saliently revealed in the fact that they mobilized in it new-type destructive weapons and most of the U.S. armed forces in South Korea and the U.S. mainland, Japan and the Pacific region and have taken the northern half of the republic as a target of attack in all exercises, such as "landing operation" and "attacking operation."

While announcing to the public the "Team Spirit 1982" military exercise, the U.S. imperialists attempted to veil the aggressive purpose of this exercise with such poppycock as a "war deterrent" to someone and "defence" of South Korea and in the follow-up "Defence White Paper" they put up the stereotyped pretext of what is called "the North's supremacy in the military force."

This is the habitual tactics employed by the U.S. imperialists to justify their manoeuvres to provoke a new war in Korea and mislead world public opinion.

What is all the more ridiculous is that the U.S. imperialists even talked nonsense about "inviting" the members of our side to the Military Armistice Commission and the members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to watch the "Team Spirit 1982" exercise in an attempt to justify the exercise.

The fun of the aggressor "inviting" the other who is made a target of his aggressive exercise is a ridiculous act which can be committed only by the most brazen-faced provocateur and an intolerable insult to the Korean people and the world peace-loving people. All these facts patently show that the U.S. imperialists are the most infamous aggressors and disturbers of peace in Asia and the world.

The "Team Spirit 1982" exercise also shows that the so-called "unification proposal" brought forward by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan some time ago was an ostentatious deceptive one aimed to conceal the "two Koreas" plot and war policy of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and shirk their responsibility for the aggravation of the situation in Korea.

Now the peoples of many countries of the world strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists' criminal moves to ignite a war in Korea by staging another aggressive military exercise. The U.S. imperialists must give up the anachronistic day-dream, stop their reckless war exercise at once, take off the "U.N. Forces" helmets and withdraw all the aggressive forces from South Korea at the earliest possible date in accordance with the U.N. resolution.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan must discontinue his indiscreet treacherous act in running wild in the new war provocation manoeuvres, and the Japanese reactionaries must stop at once their criminal act in availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists' scheme to start a new war in Korea, running counter to the interests of their own people.

The present developments in Korea demand all the justice- and peace-loving people of the world to pay more serious attention to the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people call upon the governments and peoples of the socialist, non-aligned and all the peace-loving countries of the world, international organizations, democratic organizations and peace champions to strongly denounce the aggressive "Team Spirit 1982" exercise being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

We call upon the U.S. people to oppose resolutely the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists to drive out again their dear sons and daughters into a war of aggression in Korea and make them worthless victims, and upon the Japanese people to oppose decisively the crimes of the Japanese people to oppose decisively the crimes of the Japanese reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists who are defiling their sacred territory by converting it into a launching base and supply base for the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression in Korea.

We are convinced that the governments and peoples of all the peace-loving countries of the world who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification will actively respond to this call of ours this time, too, as in the past.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES 'TEAM SPIRIT 1982' EXERCISE

SK160418 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 15 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 16 February commentary: "A Grave Provocation Disturbing Peace and Straining the Situation"]

[Text] From 13 February, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are staging in South Korea a large-scale military exercise codenamed "Team Spirit 1982." Mobilized in this war exercise, which is to last until 26 April, are over 157,000 troops, including 57,000 U.S. troops in South Korea, several army divisions and infantry brigades stationed around the Korean Peninsula and from the continental United States, battalion-size infantry strike forces, landing strike forces, a carrier combat group, naval and marine corps forces belonging to U.S. Seventh Fleet and strategic and tactical combat wings and modern equipment including AWACS and F-16 fighter-bombers. This war exercise, which is based on landing and offensive operations, will be conducted in three different stages. It is noted, in particular, that field mobilization training participated in by six divisions will be held for 8 days from late March to early April.

A spokesman of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command babbled this military exercise is the largest ever held. The military exercise is being held when the situation on the Korean Peninsula is being strained more than ever before by the war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, and the U.S.-Japan military collusion is being strengthened to drag Japan into an aggressive war against Korea. The "Team Spirit 1982" military exercise is a naked maneuver to step up and perfect war preparations and an extremely dangerous war racket disturbing peace, straining the situation on the Korean Peninsula and leading the situation to the brink of war by waging a provocative military exercise at a time when they should relax tension for peace in and the peaceful reunification of Korea. This shows the vicious intent of the U.S. imperialists.

The incumbent U.S. rulers, attempting to hold on to South Korea as a colonial military base and to push ahead with the policy of war against the northern half of the republic, have stressed the strategic importance of the Korean Peninsula and vital U.S. interests in South Korea. They have raved that they would not hesitate to wage war to safeguard them.

Revising the U.S. troop withdrawal plan into one for troop reinforcement to implement their aggressive design, they are constantly strengthening U.S. troops in South Korea. They even recently dragged in numerous offensive weapons, including modern F-16 fighter-bombers, in accord with their new troop reinforcement plan. They are attempting to turn South Korea more thoroughly into a dangerous nuclear battlefield by bringing in new nuclear weapons and even neutron bombs.

Working out a short-term operational plan and nuclear war plan against our republic, the U.S. imperialists are staging war exercise rackets in order to perfect such plans. They are attempting to drag in military forces stationed in Okinawa and around the Korean Peninsula and even from the continental United States in the event they provoke a war in Korea, and they are stepping up their combat capability.

The leaders of the U.S. imperialists have unhesitatingly raved that when a war breaks out on the Korean Peninsula, the United States will dispatch military forces from the army, navy and air force and part of the mobile strike forces to Korea. It has been learned that they are going to evaluate their strategic mobility capability in an emergency by having the troops which will be deployed on the Korean Peninsula at the initial stage of an emergency participate in this exercise.

The U.S. imperialists are accelerating the study of an emergency in the Far East and the establishment of a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan and South Korea, while maneuvering to drag the Japanese reactionaries into aggression on Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are actively inciting the South Korean puppets to new war provocations. As the faithful executor of the U.S. imperialists' policy of war, the South Korean puppets are mobilizing all material and manpower resources for the new war preparations and repeatedly committing provocations against us while inspiring anticommunist confrontation.

The "Team Spirit 1982" military exercise is a naked expression of the wicked schemes to trigger a new war against the northern half of the republic and a trial and preparatory war for realizing the ambition of invading all of Korea by force.

All the Korean people condemn and denounce the U.S. imperialists' desperate new war provocation maneuvers as grave crimes threatening our people and obstructing the cause of national reunification. Because of the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers, the dangerous situation in which a war may break out at any moment is being prolonged. If a war breaks out again in our country because of their adventurous war maneuvers, it will easily spread outside of the boundaries of Korea. This arouses great concern on the part of the peace-loving people of the world.

It is no accident that many world nations are strongly protesting and denouncing the "Team Spirit 1982" military training [hunryong] by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. The U.S. imperialists are war maniacs and disturbers of peace who aggravate tension in Korea and who are attempting to trigger a War.

As clearly shown by the "Team Spirit 1982" military exercises staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, the danger of war in Korea comes from the South. The U.S. imperialists' utterances about peace on the Korean Peninsula are deceitful propaganda aimed at concealing their true nature as aggressors and war maniacs.

The military exercise waged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets has again demonstrated the deceitful nature of traitor Chon Tu-Hwan's 22 January proposal. His remarks on reunification -- while retaining the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are desperately attempting to trigger a war, and while staging the dangerous war exercise with them -- are preposterous. His utterances did not stem from a true intention for reunification. Peaceful reunification and war maneuvers cannot be consistent. Traitor Chon Tu-Hwan's proposal is the result of the U.S. imperialists' double-dealing policy and is aimed at perpetuating division under the signboard of reunification.

The U.S. imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers are the basic factor obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea and heightening tension. Unless an end is put to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and to their new war provocation maneuvers, we can neither think of peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea nor can peace and security in Asia be guaranteed. The U.S. imperialists should ponder the consequences arising from their adventurous military policy and should act with discretion. They should stop war exercise rackets and should immediately withdraw from South Korea in accord with the UN resolution, hauling down the signboard of the UN forces.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should stop the treacherous act of running amok with reckless new war provocation maneuvers and should immediately step down from power. If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets continue adhering to the line of war, they will be held entirely responsible for the consequences arising therefrom and be more strongly denounced and rejected as aggressors and war maniacs.



KWP SUPPORTS PROPOSAL FOR 100-MAN CONFERENCE

SK150416 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Statement by KWP spokesman on 14 February supporting CPRF proposal for convocation of 100-man joint conference -- read by announcer]

[Text] Today, as the history of national division is continuing indefinitely, the Korean people's burning desire for the fatherland's reunification is growing stronger with each passing day. Reflecting this desire of our people for reunification, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF], in its statement issued on 10 February, advanced a new proposal calling for convocation of a joint conference of politicians from North and South and of Korean communities abroad, for consulting on and settlement of the country's reunification question and the question of North-South relations.

The proposal for convening a 100-man joint conference advanced by the CPRF is now being widely supported and welcomed by the entire Korean people at home and abroad and by personages of broad social circles in the world. The KWP fully supports the proposal for convening a 100-man joint conference, considering that it fully accords with our fundamental stand for the acceleration of the reunification of the fatherland.

In the past, the KWP has made every possible effort to realize the policies and proposals for reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our party has continued to take concrete steps to put into practice the basic policy of the fatherland's reunification which the great leader has declared to achieve the cause of reunification, independently and democratically and in a peaceful way, as well as to achieve the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and grand national unity for the fatherland's reunification, and other reunification policies and proposals for general elections, establishment of a confederal system, withdrawal of foreign forces, conclusion of a peace agreement, arms reduction and easing the tense situation, convocation of a political consultative conference and a grand national congress, realization of multi-sided collaboration and exchanges, visits by personages of the two sides and exchanges of letters. In particular, we have taken all possible steps to put into effect the well-known proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] put forward by the great leader at the sixth party congress.

Our party has not only advanced fair, just and rational proposals for the fatherland's reunification but has also consecutively taken significant steps to solve the basic questions which constitute prerequisites for independent and peaceful reunification by taking the initiative in withdrawing foreign troops from the area of the northern half of the republic and reducing arms. In addition, we have done whatever we could if it was for national harmony and reunification.

All of these rational proposals and sincere efforts have aroused unanimous support and sympathy at home and abroad. But all of them have failed to produce the desired result. This is entirely due to the obstructionist maneuvers of the South Korean authorities encouraged by outside forces. The South Korean authorities have rejected the just reunification proposals every time our party has put them forward, and they have only sought splittist schemes running counter to the nation. In particular, the present rulers of South Korea are resorting to every despicable trick to block the great influence of the proposal for founding the DCRK, our most realistic and reasonable proposal for reunification, and to stifle the daily growing desire for peaceful reunification in South Korea.

Clear evidence of this is the rackets they made recently by coming forth with a so-called proposal and proposals for pilot projects. Now, even a greater obstacle has been created on the road to fatherland's reunification.



The proposal for convening a 100-man joint conference advanced by the CPRF constitutes a timely step in overcoming the prevailing difficulties and opening up a new phase for reunification and a splendid means of bringing about fine results on the road to the peaceful reunification of the country. The proposal for convening a joint conference to be participated in by politicians from the North and South and the Korean communities abroad is a just one when the historic experience of North-South dialogue and the prevailing situation of our country are considered.

The history of the North-South dialogue teaches that negotiations for reunification should be conducted only among those who desire reunification and that nothing can be expected from negotiations with those seeking split. Moreover, the present ruler of South Korea, as the notorious executioner in the Kwangju massacre and murderer, has even disqualified himself from turning up at a sacred dialogue for discussing important matters of the nation related to the reunification of the country.

Today he started a large-scale war exercise codenamed "Team Spirit 1982" with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, kicking up a racket against us and viciously challenging the country's peace and peaceful reunification. It cannot be but an insult to the sacred cause of reunification to have a dialogue with such a fellow. The present political parties and organizations in South Korea, trumped up in the womb of the present fascist military system which made its appearance in the bloodbath of fellow countrymen, cannot be a party to negotiations for reunification as long as they act as a handmaiden of the ruler.

Therefore, the only possible way to solve the reunification question through a dialogue under the present situation is to convene a joint conference of politicians from the North and South and abroad. If the politicians at home and abroad who have national conscience and the desire for reunification and national salvation get together and have sincere consultations giving priority to the concept of the nation, the national difficulties facing the people will be overcome without problems and a correct way will be found to make a breakthrough for the reunification cause.

We believe that the 100 politicians to participate in the joint conference will certainly play a due role in the achievement of the country's reunification cause. The 100-man joint conference eagerly desired by the whole nation must be convened at an early date. Under the prevailing circumstances, the convocation of a joint conference will make a specific contribution to the acceleration of the fatherland's reunification.

All politicians of the North and South and Korean communities abroad must actively struggle for an early convocation of the 100-man joint conference. By so doing, they must fulfill their obligation before history and the nation. To be in the forefront in achieving the national cause of the fatherland's reunification is a noble duty of the politicians of Korea. At the same time, this is a true mission for patriotic politicians. In order to accomplish the honorable national mission entrusted to them, all conscientious politicians must devote themselves to the work to convene the 100-man joint conference -- a true forum for dialogue for reunification.

The South Korean rulers must provide the conditions for politicians to participate in the joint conference and must not prevent them from taking part in it. First of all, they must release Kim Tae-chung and all other detained politicians and give them freedom of political activities.

The attitude taken toward the 100-man joint conference is a touchstone that will tell whether one indeed desires reunification or seeks permanent division. The rulers of South Korea must look straight at the trend of the times and act with discretion if they do not want to be stigmatized as splittists in history.

Our party will spare no effort for the early convocation of the joint conference of politicians of the North and South and abroad.

14 February 1982, Pyongyang

NODONG SINMUN SUPPORTS CPRF CONFERENCE PROPOSAL

SK150428 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2228 GMT 12 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 14 February editorial: "100-Man Joint Meeting Should Be Convened at an Early Date"]

[Text] On 11 February, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] issued a statement in connection with the grave barrier created on the road to reunification by the more naked national splittist maneuvers by the splittists at home and abroad.

Expressing deep concern over the fact that the tragedy of national division which began in the 1940's is still being prolonged today in the 1980's and is being continued every day, the statement noted that we have sought all possible measures for national reunification in every step of the situation from the first day of the national division. We have repeatedly put forward reasonable proposals and actively made all efforts to achieve such measures.

Stressing the importance of negotiations between the North and the South for achieving the nation's independent and peaceful reunification, the statement referred to the purpose and the essence of negotiations and proposed convening a joint meeting of 100 politicians from the North, the South and abroad as an organ for reunification negotiations.

The statement clarified the mission, the nature and composition of the 100-man joint meeting, as well as the agenda items to be discussed. It announced the list of the members to participate in the meeting, as an appendix to the statement.

Our proposal for convening a 100-man joint meeting by politicians from the North, the South and overseas is a new initiative to provide a way for genuine negotiations on reunification by removing difficulties placed on the road to reunification.

Warmly welcoming the CPRF proposal for convening the 100-man joint meetings, a new measure for negotiation, we fully support this statement. Our proposal reflects the desire of the entire Korean people to live in a unified fatherland happily and peacefully by removing the barriers of division. This proposal has aroused great sympathy among compatriots at home and abroad. The world's progressive people calling for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea have welcomed our new proposal. All of this clearly proves that our patriotic proposal for holding the 100-man joint meeting is totally just and is the most correct way for opening the road for negotiations on reunification under the current situation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-Song has taught: If the division continues, and national reunification is not achieved at an early date, our nation will be permanently divided into two and the South Korean people cannot escape the condition of colonial slavery.

The national division, which is being deepened every day in our country, is causing great misfortune and sufferings and, in particular, immeasurable calamities to the South Korean people, who are under the U.S. imperialists' military occupation and the fascist rule. Continuation of division is increasing antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South and leading to a grave phase of tragic struggle within the same race. We have put forward various concrete proposals for realizing collaboration and interchange between the North and the South -- including conducting a general election -- and for promoting unity and reunification. We have made all sincere efforts to achieve the proposals. Nevertheless, a grave situation such as that existing today has been created. This is because the South Korean puppets have persistently pursued the criminal policy of division under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists.

The current situation urgently demands that we seek methods to overcome the crisis by taking measures for national salvation. It is important in so doing to correctly solve the question of negotiations between the North and the South. As we have repeatedly clarified, our nation's reunification should be achieved peacefully, based on democratic principles by the Korean people themselves without outside interference.

In doing so, dialogue and negotiations are the indispensable methods. Therefore, negotiations, in all cases, should be negotiations for reunification, not for division. Negotiations for the division are fraudulent. Such negotiations will only cover up the criminal acts of the splittists. Only negotiations for reunification will enable us to tide over the difficulties and to seek measures for reunification. The 100-man joint meeting proposed by the CPRF is aimed at seeking such national salvation measures.

The proposal to convene the 100-man joint meeting of noted politicians from the North, South and overseas who have a national conscience clearly demonstrates our consistent stand and firm will to eliminate grave barriers and obstacles to reunification and consolidate the foundation for reunification. Our proposal is a well-timed and realistic one corresponding to the requirements of the current situation. The 100-man joint meeting is a most reasonable organ which can be formed under the present political situation in South Korea.

The incumbent South Korean ruler is pursuing the line for division and repeatedly committing treacherous national crimes running counter to reunification. The formation of a negotiation organ composed of noted politicians is a measure corresponding to the purpose and mission of negotiations. Our experience shows that when we associate with those who pursue division, we cannot take any affirmative measure to improve and develop the relations between the North and South or expedite the reunification cause.

The murderer, who is being cursed and denounced for massacring a number of the fellow countrymen after emerging as the cruel strangler of the movement for democracy and reunification, is intensifying the policy for division and fascism. Negotiating with such a man would be mockery against the sacred national cause for reunification and a treacherous act against the South Korean people. The incumbent ruler in South Korea pretends he is interested in reunification by raving about a general election, pilot projects and so forth. This is a trick to perpetuate division by misleading people with empty and absurd political theories.

The provisional agreement on basic relations between the North and South and the 20-point pilot projects put forward by him are not new. Most of the contents are parts of the historic proposals we made for collaboration and interchanges between the North and South. His plans are aimed at maintaining division under the signboard of reunification. It is clear that he who violates national sovereignty by begging for the U.S. imperialist aggressors' permanent occupation to South Korea, who incites antagonism among the people by waging anti-communist confrontation rackets, who arrested and imprisoned patriots and democratic figures including Kim Tae-chung by implementing the barbarous terrorist rule and who is repressing the people's aspiration for reunification at gunpoint, cannot advance a genuine plan for reunification.

Proceeding from the aspiration for unity and reunification, we recently accorded an opportunity to him to apologize for his crimes and to traverse the road of patriotism. However, he intensified anticommunist confrontation rackets against us, rather than making an apology for his crimes and accepting our leniency. He is straining the situation by staging war exercise rackets, such as "Team Spirit 1982," together with the U.S. imperialists.

Political parties and public organizations in South Korea, as long as they act as puppets of the incumbent ruler, cannot be a partner to the sacred negotiations for reunification. It is a lesson we drew from the experience in the North-South dialogue that the splittists should be excluded. Many contacts and negotiations were held between the North and South from the early part of the 1970's. However, none of them was successful despite our patient efforts.

The meetings were ruptured not because of a difference of opinion about procedural and technical problems but because of the erroneous attitude and position of the South Korean authorities who persistently pursued the splittist line even in the dialogue discussing the reunification question and hindered the dialogue's progress.



The organ of negotiations for reunification, composed only of figures opposing division and aspiring for reunification, will contribute to achieving reunification by attaining national unity and eliminating barriers to reunification. The convocation of the 100-man joint meeting is just. With prolonged division, misunderstanding and mistrust are created between the North and the South, new obstacles are placed on the road to reunification, tension is aggravated and peace is gravely threatened. This situation demands that we relax tension by forming a realistic organ for negotiations and improve and develop relations between the North and South.

The 100-man joint meeting must be convened at an early date. The 100-man joint meeting, at which all the personages in the North, South and abroad, regardless of their residences and belongings in the North or South, will discuss reunification, serves as a multilateral framework to discuss the question of reunification and provide solutions.

The joint meeting will serve as a democratic venue for negotiations reflecting the national aspiration for reunification by discussing all possible proposals for reunification, including the well-known proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. By discussing issues to realize collaboration and exchanges between the North and South, the meeting will serve as a venue of national unity and conciliation capable of meshing the strength and wisdom of the whole nation in a single national ideology.

The convocation of the 100-man joint meeting will be an important event contributing positively to tearing down the wall of division and opening a future for national reunification. For the politicians in the North, South and abroad, participating in the 100-man joint meeting to discuss the questions of the national reunification is a sacred national right. It is an undeniable demand of national history.

It is the inevitable duty of the politicians to alleviate the pains and misery endured by the nation and to realize the national aspiration and demands. At a time when the fate of the nation and the people is in question, the politicians' responsibility and duty are heavier than ever. For the politicians living in the North, South and abroad no cause is greater than to reunify the divided fatherland and rejoin the severed national ties. Now is the time for the politicians in the North, South and abroad to follow the road leading to reunification.

Even though the politicians living in the North, South and abroad have differences in their ideas, religions and political views, they cannot possibly have differences in their concern over the fate of the nation and people and the value of national reunification. If all the politicians assume a genuinely patriotic attitude to resolve the question of reunification on the basis of the common national ideology and national conscience, there is no reason whatsoever why they should not sit together in a historic meeting.

We express our firm conviction and expectation that the South Korean politicians who are concerned over the fate of the nation will, fully realizing their mission, act in accordance with the proposal of the CPRF which called for a grand meeting for reunification.

To make the politicians in the North, South and abroad, who are living in different places under different conditions, sit together, we must provide an atmosphere suitable for such an occasion and provide necessary conditions. The South Korean ruling circle should not prevent the politicians from attending the meeting. Releasing political prisoners, including Kim Ae-chung, and reinstating freedom for political activities for all the politicians, would facilitate the convening of such a meeting.

Doing this will help the South Korean ruling circle escape punishment for crimes they have committed before the fatherland and people and will serve as an opportunity to test whether they are genuinely interested in promoting trust between the North and South and alleviating the pain of division suffered by the people.



If they try to block the convocation of the 100-man joint meeting, they will be committing another indelible crime before the nation. It is a single unanimous aspiration of the Korean people to end the tragedy of national division, which has been in force for 37 years, and reunify the nation at an early date.

We should achieve national reunification at an early date and hand over a unified fatherland to future generations. If we fail to carry out this important cause, no politician can say they have fulfilled their noble duty. We will try everything possible to promote the cause of national reunification on the basis of great national unity. If all the people unite, the historic cause of national reunification will be achieved.

#### KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES CPC AWARD ON 40TH BIRTHDAY

SK142311 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2251 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 15 (KCNA) -- A decree of the Central People's Committee [CPC] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on awarding the title of Hero of the DPRK to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on the occasion of his 40th birthday was made public here today.

The decree reads in full: Comrade Kim Chong-il was born in a secret camp of Paektu in the days of the bloody anti-Japanese struggle, grew up experiencing the grim trials of the revolution and started revolutionary activities in his early age with a great will to carry out the revolutionary cause of chuche to the end, making imperishable exploits for the party and the revolution, for the country and the people.

Comrade Kim Chong-il energetically conducted ideological and theoretical activities to thoroughly defend and uphold, develop and enrich the revolutionary ideas of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, gave profound answers to the theoretical and practical problems arising in all domains of the revolution and construction including the party upbuilding, and thereby made brilliant achievements in the development of the chuche idea and the chuche-based revolutionary theory.

Comrade Kim Chong-il has thoroughly established the monolithic ideological system within the party, further cemented the unity and cohesion of the party ranks based on the chuche idea and extraordinarily enhanced the militancy of the party, thus making it possible to further develop and strengthen our party into a revolutionary party and powerfully accelerate the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Comrade Kim Chong-il has firmly armed the workers, peasants and all other working masses with the chuche idea, closely united them around the party and the leader to further cement our revolutionary ranks and correctly led the struggle of our party and people for socialist construction, registering shining successes in all domains: political, economic, cultural and military.

Comrade Kim Chong-il has strengthened the party's leadership of economic work and actively roused the revolutionary zeal and creative ingenuity of the masses to lead socialist economic construction to continued upsurge, and made an outstanding contribution to the construction of many great monumental edifices adorning the era of the Workers Party with his bold revolutionary sweep.

He put forward a unique literary and art policy embodying the chuche-based literary and art idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and energetically guided work in this domain and thus brought about a revolutionary turn in this domain, greatly contributing to the development of culture by creating many masterpieces of world level.

As a faithful son of the party and people, Comrade Kim Chong-il has been devoting his all solely to the cause of freedom and happiness of the people and conducting energetic activities to make the entire people enjoy a more bountiful and cultured life. Thanks to his energetic activities to carry into effect the revolutionary line of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, today the authority of our party has risen high as never before and its dignity and honour are shining still further.

Comrade Kim Chong-il is an outstanding leader of our party who is skillfully leading the struggle of our party and our people to complete the revolutionary cause started by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Comrade Kim Chong-il enjoys the boundless respect of the whole party and the entire people for his distinguished exploits in the struggle to develop and strengthen our party and accelerate the revolutionary cause.

On the occasion of his 40th birthday, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea confers the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with the Gold Star Medal and the Order of National Flag First Class, upon Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, who is boundlessly faithful to the party and revolution, the country and the people and has conducted energetic activities to perform great exploits in the glorious struggle for accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche.

#### NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES TO 7TH SPA CONTINUES

Kim Chong-il, Others Nominated

SK130446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 12 (KCNA) -- Voters' meetings for nominating candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] are held in succession all over the country with the approach of the elections of deputies to the 7th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

After the voters of the Tokchon Constituency No. 181 nominated the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of the power of our republic, as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly with boundless emotion and joy on February 8, the voters of the constituencies in all parts of the country are nominating him as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, and the voters of different constituencies have nominated leading cadres of the party and government as candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly with deep trust in our party and the government of the republic.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, was nominated as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly by the voters of the Songrim Constituency No. 501 at their meeting.

Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK C.C. and minister of People's Armed Forces, was nominated as candidate for a deputy to the SPA at the Kosang Constituency No. 169. And the voters of other constituencies nominated Comrades Yim Chun-chu, Kim Chung-nin, Yon Hyong-muk and Kang Song-san, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK C.C., Comrade Choe Yong-nim, alternative member of the Political Bureau of the WPK C.C., and Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK C.C., respectively as candidates for deputies to the SPA.

It was stressed at the meetings that today our revolution has entered a new, higher stage under the tested leadership of the Workers Party of Korea and our country has greeted a great heyday of prosperity and grandeur previously unknown. Bright is the future of our republic and brilliant is the road ahead of our people in advancing unswervingly under the party's leadership, holding the great leader in high esteem, the speakers there stressed.

Through the elections of deputies to the 7th Supreme People's Assembly this time our people will powerfully demonstrate to the world the invincible might of theirs, united rock firm in one idea and one purpose around the party, and the leader, declared the speakers.

Yi Chong-ok, Others Nominated

SK150442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 15 (KCNA) -- Voters' meetings are being held continuously in all parts of the country to nominate candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the approach of the elections of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly scheduled for February 28.

The meetings nominated the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. They also nominated leading personnel of the party and government as candidates for deputies to the SPA.

The Taetaryong Constituency nominated Vice-President Kang Sang-uk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, was nominated as candidate for a deputy to the SPA at the Paehwa Constituency.

Other constituencies nominated as candidates for deputies to the SPA Comrades So Chol, O Paek-yong and Paek Hak-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrades Ho Tam, Hyon Mu-kwang, Cho Se-ung, Yi Kun-mo, Chong Chun-ki, Kong Chin-tae, Choe Chae-u, So Yun-sok and Kim Kang-hwan, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK.

Voters' meetings in different parts of the country also nominated as candidates for deputies to the SPA functionaries who are boundlessly faithful to the great leader and the party and devotedly struggling for the independent reunification of the country and the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea. Voters' meetings for nominating candidates for deputies to the SPA are continuing throughout the country.

CORRECTIONS TO TEXT OF 10 FEB CPRF STATEMENT

The following corrections should be made to the item headlined "Text of 10 Feb CPRF Statement on N-S Talks," published in the 10 February DAILY REPORT:

Page D 3, last paragraph, starting on line three, should read: "He is now kicking up the row..." (correcting typographical error in "now").

Page D 4, last paragraph, starting on line five, should read: "...other political figures now in prison, restore freedom..." (correcting typographical error in "now").



TONG-A ILBO CRITICIZES NORTH UNIFICATION POLICY

SK160014 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 13 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Disorder of North Korea's Unification Policy -- It Has Failed To Find an Alternative in Reacting to Our Practical Proposal"]

[Excerpts] The North Korean Kim Il-song group has revealed signs of perplexity in reacting to the Seoul side's proposal for unification. Using Kim Il, North Korea has groundlessly rejected President Chon Tu-hwan's 22 January proposal for adopting a unification constitution, for convening a consultative meeting for national unification, for signing an interim agreement on basic relations between the North and South and for banning the arms race.

While proposing to conduct political negotiations between the North and South, the Kim Il-song group offered terms which the South Korean side could not accept. This shows that North Korea has no intention of discussing the unification question and that its unification policy has bogged down in disarray. While advancing infeasible proposals on a grand people's conference, a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo system and a political consultative meeting, Kim Il-song pretended that he was taking the initiative in the unification question.

By advancing proposals for holding summit talks between the North and South, for adopting a unification constitution and for paving the way toward opening up North and South Korean societies, the South Korean side has recently assumed a positive stand, hinting that, to achieve national harmony, it will willingly discuss the proposals Kim Il-song has advanced so far, thus perplexing Kim. Thus, the fictitious nature of Kim's disguised unification propaganda campaign is doomed to be exposed. He refuses to accept South Korea's comprehensive and practical unification proposal only because he is afraid of this just and fair proposal and that his unification policy is in a mess.

Without finding any alternative, Kim Il-song has advanced a 30-year old proposal for convening a North-South political consultative conference, which South Korea cannot accept, in an attempt to deceive the North Korean people and to blur the key points of South Korea's proposal for adopting a unification constitution and for opening access to North and South Korean societies.

There is only one approach to unification -- that is, an approach in which the homogeneous people under two different systems can seek harmony and strive to find common ground in their endeavors for unification. Firmly believing that North Korea will eventually join us in this cause, we urge the 18 million North Korean people to denounce Kim Il-song for refusing to discuss the unification question and to join the ranks for the fatherland's unification. We should be vigilant against North Korea's cunning maneuvers for communization as proven by the spy incident involving a fisherman's family and rounded up by the Agency for National Security Planning on 12 February so that we can consolidate our foundation for unification.

KOREA TIMES SCORES NORTH'S SUPPRESSION OF PEOPLE

SK160115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Skipper-Defector"]

[Text] The Pyongyang rulers, despite their oppressive and high-handed domination of our North Korean brethren, should be aware of a hard fact that there must be a limit to their frantic and desperate control of people under their yoke someday in the future.

The communist masterminds there were once again reminded of this when a North Korean skipper of an ocean-going freighter dramatically defected to the South and presented the world with a vivid account of what is going on in the closed-door society in the North.



In a press conference in Seoul yesterday, Kang Tok-hun, 46, skipper of the 14,000-ton Chungsan-ho of North Korea, revealed that he was particularly impressed by things about South Korea during his visits to more than 30 free world countries abroad his ship since 1973. Unlike what he had been told about South Korea in the North, the North Korean defector confided that he found great differences from the North, being convinced by the free and fast-advancing image of South Korea.

His ship ran on the rocks in waters off Sri Lanka early last year, according to the North Korean sailor, and his vessel had to be towed to a shipyard in Singapore for repair work thereafter. Taking advantage of this accident, he was able to escape to freedom in South Korea through a third country. He admitted that he had no other choice but to defect to free Korea, since horrible forced labor awaited him in North Korean society, blaming him for the marine disaster.

We can reconfirm the stiffened and ruthless climate of the North Korean society, where our brethren have to face extreme, inhuman discipline, as was revealed by the defector, for their possible mistakes while conducting their duties in their respective professions.

At the same time, more and more North Korean brethren have to realize that what they are told by their superiors and rulers about South Korean society is nothing but falsehood. This is because the Pyongyang hierarchy cannot avoid sending a limited number of its people to foreign countries, depending upon their professions, as part of its efforts to survive the changing developments in the world community to which it has to adapt itself in one form or another. Of course, those permitted by the Pyongyang authorities to go abroad must have been strictly screened from among the "elite society" at their level.

As in the case of the latest defection of a North Korean skipper to the South, however, the Pyongyang regime is hardly able to control even its model citizens completely under the overwhelming force of the wind of freedom from the South and elsewhere in the free world community.

Simply because of its reluctance to open its society even partially, the Pyongyang regime is in fear of accepting the peace-oriented proposals for unification which have been repeatedly presented by the South.

It has been learned that North Korea has rejected Seoul's 20-point pilot program announced earlier this month by Unification Minister Son Chae-sik, and turned down President Chon Tu-hwan's new peace formula for democratic unification through national reconciliation.

In the dramatic pilot project, the South Korean Government went to such a forward-moving extent as to propose the construction of a new highway between Seoul and Pyongyang and the opening of ports on both sides of the Korean border for trading purposes, as we recall. Instead of showing any sincere response to such a peace-oriented call from the South, however, Pyongyang was said to have unilaterally made public lists of 50 politicians each from the South and the North to participate in political negotiations.

It is an extreme absurdity that the list for the Southern side was proposed by the North to include those now in jail and others engaged in anti-Korean activities abroad, with such a onesided offer from the North indicating no real intention to talk about peaceful unification.

#### CHON COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH JAPAN

OW131229 Tokyo KYODO in English 1151 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb 13 (KYODO) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Saturday South Korea wants to take concerted actions with Japan for mutual development. Chon made the remark during a meeting with Masaaki Nakayama, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of Japan's House of Representatives, at the presidential mansion.

Nakayama, here at the head of a Japan-Korean Friendship Association delegation, said the security of South Korea contributes to the security not only of Japan but also of the entire world. He told reporters later that he stressed the need for closer cooperation between the two countries.

FOREIGN MINISTER NO'S ITINERARY REVIEWED

SK150540 Seoul YONHAP in English 0136 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Hong Kong, Feb. 14 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong stopped here Sunday night, en route to a two-week official tour of Sri Lanka, India, France and Nigeria. No will leave here for Colombo Monday afternoon, on the first leg of his two-week tour.

No is scheduled to meet separately with President Junius Richard Jayewardene of Sri Lanka and Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed Tuesday, to discuss ways of strengthening Korea's friendly relations with non-aligned countries and various other matters of mutual concern, including the promoting of bilateral cooperation.

In the three other countries, the Korean minister will also meet with the heads of state, premiers, and other high-ranking officials to exchange views on measures for increased cooperation in the political and trade fields.

During his three-day stay in Paris Feb. 21-23, No will confer separately with French socialist President Francois Mitterand, Premier Pierre Mauroy and Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, to brief them on the background of the new peace unification formula proposed by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Jan. 22. No is expected to seek cooperation from the socialist French Government for the resumption of the inter-Korean dialogue.

In New Delhi Feb. 18-20 the foreign minister will preside over a conference of Korean overseas mission chiefs accredited to 27 countries in Asia and the Middle East, and in Lagos, Feb. 24-26, over a conference of 22 envoys stationed in Africa and Latin America.

GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH SPORTS MINISTRY IN MARCH

SK160108 Seoul YONHAP in English 0050 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 16 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government will form a sports ministry in March, with view to promoting the physical fitness of Korean citizens, and as a manifestation of support for the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul. A ranking government official said Tuesday that preparatory work for the establishment of the Athletics Ministry is almost completed, and that a draft revision of the government organization law would be submitted to the National Assembly for approval when it opens its 110th extraordinary session Feb. 26.

The projected Athletics Ministry will be staffed by the present members of the Physical Education Bureau of the Education Ministry and the Office of the Minister of State for National Security and Foreign Affairs, which takes charge of Olympics-support affairs.

NUCLEAR PLANT ACCORD SIGNED WITH FRENCH COMPANY

SK160125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] The Korea Electric Power Corp. (KEPCO) yesterday concluded a formal contract with Alstom Atlantique of France to purchase \$486 million worth of turbine generators and auxiliary parts for the nation's Nos. 9 and 10 nuclear plants. The French nuclear equipment maker was selected last December as the supplier of the so-called secondary system out-bidding five atomic equipment makers from four other foreign countries, including Westinghouse and GE of the United States, GEC of Britain, BBC of Switzerland and Mitsubishi of Japan.

The contract was signed between Song Nak-chung, acting president of the KEPCO, and Jacques Casteran, project manager of Alstom Atlantique, at a brief signing ceremony yesterday at the KEPCO conference room.

Supplier of the primary system for Nos. 9 and 10 units was another French nuclear equipment maker, Framatome. The primary system refers to the atomic reactors and its auxiliary parts.

Under the terms of the contract, the Alsthom Atlantique will provide export credit to finance the KEPCO's purchase of its equipment. The KEPCO officials yesterday said that the French credit will carry 7.85 percent of annual interest rate and will be repayable over 15 years after seven years of grace period.

The nation's Nos. 9 and 10 atomic power plants, under construction in Ulchin, the eastern coast, was 6.83 percent completed as of the end of last month, with completion due in March 1988 and March 1989, respectively. Total construction cost of the two nuclear power plants is estimated to be \$3,360 million.

These are the first Korean nuclear power projects which were awarded to French firms. The KEPCO officials said that strong point favoring Alsthom Atlantique in winning the contract for supply of the secondary system for the two Korean nuclear plants were its flexible export credit terms as was the case with Framatome for the primary system contract one year ago.

#### CHON SAYS EDUCATION POLICIES NEED CONSISTENCY

SK130616 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday said that the nation's educational policy programs, including the school entrance examination system, should be conducted consistently without frequent changes. Any defect to be found in the execution of the programs, however, should be remedied, he said.

The president called for the termination of chronic campus unrest and the faithful attendance of school during the legally required number of school days. Receiving the government's educational policy briefings from Minister of Education Yi Kyu-ho at Chongwadae, the chief executive called on the authorities concerned to exert efforts to establish a campus atmosphere in which students can study harder. Chon directed Yi to work out measures to develop the present junior colleges as job training schools in cooperation with industries.

Touching on the government's move to eliminate from society the three major negative psychological elements -- corruption, inflation and disorder -- he said that the drive should be reflected also in school education. "It is necessary to have students confident in the national reunification. At the same time, they should be well aware of the nation's unification policy," Chon said.

On the preschool-age education, the president said that emphasis should be placed on securing able nurses rather than on the mere expansion of facilities. Noting that this year has been declared as the one to enhance the authority of the nation's educators, he said teachers should strive to develop character and scholarship worthy of respect.

Proper administrative efforts should be exerted to that end, he said. Chon then called for giving "realistic" training to teachers and emphasized that school education should be carried out to meet the trends of a "new era." Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Economic Planning Board Kim Chun-song also attended the briefing session.

#### SEOUL SAYS KIM CHONG-IL BIRTHDAY FETE CANCELED

SK130544 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Report from Tokyo by KBS correspondent Chong Yong-su]

[Text] The celebration ceremony for the birthday of puppet North Korea's Kim Chong-il, which was planned to be observed on 16 February on a large-scale by Chongnyon, reportedly has been canceled.

The Japanese weekly ASAHI reported that via a message delivered by the North Korean vessel Mangyongbong, Kim Chong-il directly ordered the cancellation of Chongnyon's birthday celebration ceremony. ASAHI said Kim Chong-il ordered the cancellation because Chongnyon sent fewer gifts to him than to Kim Il-song and because its leaders have not supported him.



PRC CALLED INSTIGATOR IN PRK, SRV 'AGGRESSION'

BK131011 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Commentary: "Beijing, a 100-Percent Instigator" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Feb (SPK) -- In an interview with LIBERATION DE FRANCE, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hun Sen said: Shortly after 7 January 1979, fragments of the Pol Pot army gathered on Thai soil. To wipe them out we must cross the border, which is a violation of Thai sovereignty... We do not want conflicts with Thailand; on the contrary, we want dialogue and peaceful coexistence.

Everything is clear. Vice Chairman Hun Sen made a supposition and not an assertion. He stressed that to penetrate into Thai territory would be an encroachment upon the sovereignty of Thailand. However, the Western press falsified the words of Foreign Minister Hun Sen by talking about a penetration by Kampuchea into Thailand (AFP -- 3 February) to wipe out the Pol Pot forces. And China's press agency XINHUA jumped on the much-awaited opportunity which presented itself to it in order to make public opinion believe in aggression by Vietnamese and Kampuchean troops against the Kingdom of Thailand. Pushing its cynicism a little further Beijing shouted at the top of its voice that that is Hanoi's and Phnom Penh's cynical threat toward a member of ASEAN.

By echoing the reactionary press in its anti-Kampuchean propaganda, Beijing has revealed itself as an instigator in the service of the imperialists and reactionaries -- an out-and-out instigator. Does Beijing seek to fish in troubled waters by directing the attention of public opinion toward a Vietnamese aggression in Thailand that it has invented of its own free will? By resorting to slanderous remarks Beijing hopes to cover up its expansionist ambitions regarding the countries of Indochina and ASEAN. Does Beijing succeed in convincing other people with arguments of a slanderer of its caliber? No, Beijing can only reveal its slanderous and misleading nature already known to the public.

The slanders of the imperialists and expansionists cannot fool progressive opinion. The Kampuchean people's aspiration is to maintain good-neighbor relations and to live on good terms with their neighbors in the region and the other peoples in the world. They respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries and are determined to defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of their own country.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES ECONOMIC-CULTURE PLAN

Phnom Penh Radio Commentary

BK121056 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Warmest Welcome to the Brilliant Success of the Second Session of Our First National Assembly"]

[Text] The Second Session of our first National Assembly closed on 10 February with most brilliant success after working for 1 week. This important event once again attests to the ceaseless advance of our Kampuchean revolution and country.

At this session our PRK National Assembly approved the Council of Ministers' report on the economic and cultural situation in 1981 following 3 years of liberation and on the 1982 economic and cultural plans and tasks. Speaking at the opening of the session, Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, hailed the successful outcome of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] Congress and voiced full agreement with the front's activities goal, that is, to defend and build the fatherland for the independence, peace, freedom and happiness of the Kampuchean people who have pledged to struggle against the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries, and their lackeys -- the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and other reactionary traitors.



The National Assembly also examined and unanimously endorsed draft laws on the organization and activities of the National Assembly, the Council of State and Council of Ministers and the organization of the judicial hierarchy. Moreover, the National Assembly decided to ratify the PRK-MPR treaty of friendship and cooperation in order to further strengthen and expand the relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries. In particular, the National Assembly elected Comrade Chan Si as chairman of the Council of Ministers and Comrade Bou Thang as vice chairman of the Council of Ministers in charge of the National Defense Ministry.

All of this clearly attests to the scientific progress of our revolution which can firmly ensure the defense and construction of the country. The establishment of the laws and the organization of the state institutions and judicial hierarchy further ensure the stability of our people's lives, and their equal rights and freedoms.

Our people throughout the country were elated and attentively followed the daily activities of the National Assembly session from its opening to closing. Through the economic and cultural report the establishment of law and the reports made by delegates from all electoral districts throughout the country, our people are very happy and firmly confident in their glorious future. Our people throughout the country are well aware that at present defense and construction are the major tasks and the 1982 economic and cultural targets approved by the National Assembly must be successfully implemented. At the same time, our people are very proud of the establishment of laws on the organization and activities of the National Assembly, Council of State, Council of Ministers and the judicial hierarchy, which are the most important factors in the strengthening of the state apparatus for educating and guiding the people to fulfill their tasks of defending and building the fatherland. Our country is gaining a better face and our people's living conditions are improving.

The brilliant victories that we scored in the past 3 years are immense; thus our people are very happy and satisfied with our new regime. However, no matter how immense these achievements are, we still have many difficulties. The bad consequences left behind in our land by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique are immense. This requires us to struggle on for a long time to come in order to surmount them. Moreover, the enemy of our people, that is, the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries, and their lackeys -- the three groups of reactionary and traitorous Khmers, that is, Sihanouk, Son Sann and Pol Pot -- have continued to implement their insane policy aimed at destroying our people's livelihood and our country's peace and stability. However, our people will definitely be able to surmount all these difficulties and all the perfidious maneuvers of the enemy will certainly be defeated. At present the Kampuchean boat is moving rapidly toward the bank of happiness. No power can prevent this valiant advance.

With the light of the correct and wise leadership of the KPRP, our people pledge to strengthen solidarity more firmly with the Vietnamese and Laos people and all other fraternal socialist countries in order to fulfill successfully the tasks of defending and building our glorious Angkor fatherland. Particularly, they are determined to fulfill completely the 1982 economic targets approved by the National Assembly.

#### KAMPUCHEA Editorial

BK141207 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 13 Feb 82

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Absolutely Determined To Most Correctly Implement All Resolutions of the National Assembly's Second Session" -- date not given]

[Text] The work of our National Assembly from 5 to 10 February displayed a sense of enthusiasm and authority as well as a will to understand all issues and problems in the search for an objectively correct solution to serve the interests of the nation and people. This once again has brought into full play the progressive and revolutionary character of our national assembly -- so different from the assembly of the oppressor classes which was a place for them to tear at each other's throats or to seek personal benefit.

The economic and cultural report which the Council of Ministers submitted to the National Assembly was excellent, for it examined problems from all angles. Concurrently, the 1982 economic-cultural development plan is appropriate, unbiased, undogmatic and scientific, reflecting the care and attention of the revolutionary power in linking the economy with politics, first of all by providing a definition for production and labor and specifying their economic importance. All of us, therefore, must contribute to implementing this economic-cultural plan in order to help raise the material and cultural standards of our people.

Various bills adopted by the National Assembly have further strengthened the socialist legality of our state. A state without specific legal codes can drift to anarchy and dictatorship and can bring pose serious dangers, for it would encourage the people to maintain a distance from the revolution, thus depriving the latter of the people's support.

Laws in general, and legal codes in particular, invite unanimity throughout the country in implementing party and state policies and in deciding on various measures which ensure a peaceful and stable existence for the people and prevent the occurrence of social injustice.

Legal codes which represent the will and supreme interests of the nation and are adopted by the state's supreme institution guarantee the democratic nature of the administration's supreme organs and ensure the people's rights, freedom and equality before the law. For this reason every citizen in the country must respect and abide by these legal codes, first of all the party members and leading cadres who, by definition, are the models for the other people and, concurrently, must be active in impressing upon the people obedience to the state's law.

This new development has brought great joy, enthusiasm, satisfaction and pride to the Kampuchean people throughout the country and their friends near and far in the world, for they see that the Kampuchean revolution is not only resolute in dealing blows on the heads of the imperialists, expansionists and their lackeys, but also in preserving and respecting the people's right to mastery and in building a new society on the basis of the law guaranteeing the rights and freedom of the masses. In fact, at present we still experience difficulties because there are yet many consequences and vestiges of the old regime and the U.S. imperialists, Beijing expansionists and their lackeys and cat's paws continue to make efforts to create instability against our regime. However, we are determined to win and they are bound to meet a shameful defeat, for law and justice are on our side.

The Kampuchean revolution is absolutely irreversible.

#### INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE ANALYZED

BK160913 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 DMT 16 Feb 82

[Unattributed editorial: "Our Noble Stand and Good Will"]

[Text] Until now the peoples and governments of the three fraternal countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- have constantly adhered to their correct stand, that is, to coexist in peace and cooperation with all countries throughout the world, first of all with neighboring countries. This is the most correct foreign policy pursued by the three countries in search of common interests -- peace, happiness and social progress. The brilliant achievements scored in all fields in the past by the peoples of the three Indochinese countries are clear proof further attesting to the most correct foreign policy of these countries.

At the fifth foreign ministerial conference in Vientiane, the three Indochinese countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- will further reaffirm their good-willed intention to seek solutions to strengthen peace and stability in the region.

The initiative made by the three countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- at the conferences of their foreign ministers in Phnom Penh in January 1980 and in Vientiane in July 1980 was aimed at improving relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN groups of countries and at strengthening peace, stability and cooperation in the Southeast Asian region. All the tireless perseverance and the good intentions of the three countries, particularly the 4-point proposal of the PRK Government aimed at restoring peace and stability along the Kampuchean-Thai border, have enjoyed the active support and praise of peace- and justice-loving public opinion throughout the world. Later, at their third conference held in Ho Chi Minh City in January 1981 and the fourth conference held in Phnom Penh in June 1981, the foreign ministers of the three countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- exchanged views on the situation in the three Indochinese countries and on various international issues of interest to all sides, discussed measures to increase the bonds of solidarity and cooperation between the three fraternal countries and reiterated the three countries' unanimity on the assessment of the general situation in Indochina, Southeast Asia and the world.

However, despite all these efforts, the situation in Southeast Asia remains tense. The independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the three Indochinese countries are threatened further and the peace and security of the other countries in this region are not ensured. The cause of this tension is the policy of the Beijing big-nation expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries.

This fifth conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers is being held at a time when the three countries have achieved and are achieving brilliant victories in all fields -- political, military, economic and cultural. In particular, this conference is being held at a time when the PRK has scored and is scoring brilliant victories. In the past more than 3 years, after scoring a historic victory in toppling the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackey of the Beijing expansionists -- we made great achievements in production, thus wiping out the danger of famine and daily improving the people's living conditions. Furthermore, we have established the revolutionary power from the center down to localities and important state institutions of all levels. The enemy of all stripes can not harm us. All of these factors have enabled the PRK's prestige to become renowned throughout the world. These brilliant victories were made possible thanks to our nation's great unity and international solidarity, particularly the close solidarity of the three Indochinese countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

In their former as well as their present foreign policy, the three countries desire to live in peace so as to build good relations with the neighboring countries and to solve, once and for all, all problems with various countries, particularly with China and Thailand. It should be noted that in their four conferences, the three countries issued joint statements which affirmed their unswerving stand and correct policy by initiating most appropriate proposals to China, Thailand and the ASEAN countries. Until now all those proposals remain valid and the Beijing and Thai powerholders are well aware of these proposals. Those proposals affirm our good will: We want to coexist peacefully and build good relations with the neighboring countries; we do not want to oppose anybody and neither do we want anybody to oppose us.

The fifth foreign ministerial conference of the three countries in Vientiane is held in order to reassess the situation in the region and the world and to strengthen relations and cooperation between the three countries in their common struggle to defend and build each country in the Indochinese peninsula toward peace, national independence and socialism to contribute to the defense of peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region. Moreover, this fifth foreign ministerial conference in Vientiane will discuss various important problems in order to further attest to the correct foreign policy of the governments of the three countries.



The Kampuchean people throughout the country as well as the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples are elated and extend most sincere welcome to the fifth foreign ministerial conference of the three countries in Vientiane. We wish this conference brilliant success.

HENG SAMRIN CONGRATULATES MARCHAIS ON REELECTION

BK120505 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1444 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Feb (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, on Wednesday [10 February] sent a congratulatory message to Georges Marchais on the occasion of his reelection as secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee. The message says:

I have the firm conviction that under the guidance of the PCF Central Committee led by yourself, all the French communists and workers will achieve great successes in fulfilling the tasks set forth by the 24th PCF Congress. I express to you once again our profound thanks to the PCF and the French working class and workers for their constant support and assistance to the cause of our party and people's revolutionary struggle. May the relations of fraternal cooperation between our two parties be further strengthened and developed with every passing day.

HENG SAMRIN SENDS BIRTHDAY NOTE TO TRUONG CHINH

BK160841 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Feb (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, chairman of the PRK Council of State, has sent warm congratulations to Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State, on the occasion of his 75th birthday anniversary. In his message, Chairman Heng Samrin said:

The Kampuchean communist<sup>s</sup> and people highly appreciate your great contributions to the development of the longstanding friendship, solidarity and unity between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples. I wish you the best of health, happiness and great successes in your noble mission for the sake of socialist construction in the SRV and the prosperity of the fraternal Vietnamese people.

AFP REPORTS KHIEU SAMPHAN TO MEET SIHANOUK IN PRC

OW150317 Hong Kong AFP in English 0310 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Feb (AFP) -- Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan will travel to Beijing soon for talks with former Cambodian chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk on formation of an anti-Vietnamese coalition, it was learned here today. Khieu Samphan informed Prince Sihanouk of his plans in a telegram, the text of which was given to AFP in Beijing.

The Khmer Rouge leader said he would head a delegation to confer with Prince Sihanouk "on formation of a coalition of patriotic forces to combat the Vietnamese aggressors." He did not specify his expected arrival date.

Last month the Khmer Rouge rejected a proposal by ASEAN -- the Association of South East Asian Nations -- that anti-Vietnamese Cambodian forces form a "loose coalition." After initial hesitation, China agreed to host a summit of the three opposition movements -- the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge and the two anti-communist groups of Sihanouk forces and those supporting former Premier Son Sann -- in a bid to iron out their differences.

The question of Son Sann's participation remained to be clarified, as the Khieu Samphan telegram made no mention of a meeting with Son Sann.

Reliable sources said that Son Sann planned a visit to Beijing in the near future, but the exact date was not known.

VIENTIANE RALLY HELD FOR USSR MILITARY DELEGATION

BK121335 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Our National Defense Ministry held a rally at 0830 on 11 February in Vientiane to welcome the visit to Laos by a Soviet military delegation headed by Comrade Marshal Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and first deputy minister of national defense of the Soviet Union.

On the Presidium rostrum on the Lao side were Comrade Gen Khantai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, minister of national defense and LPLA commander in chief; Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, minister attached to the Premier's Office, interior minister and chief of the LPLA General Staff; Comrade Maj Gen Siphon Phalikhon, alternate member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and deputy chief of the LPLA General Staff; Comrade Maj Gen Somsak Saisongkham, alternate member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and deputy chief of the LPLA General Staff.

On the Soviet side were members of the military delegation; Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos; and Comrade Colonel Anisimov, Soviet military attache to Laos. The rally was also attended by officers and men under the National Defense Ministry.

The opening of the rally was marked by a song played by the LPLA band. Then Comrade Gen Sisavat Keobounphan took the floor to deliver a speech.

[Begin recording] Respected and beloved comrade marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and head of the Soviet military delegation currently visiting the LPDR; members of the Presidium; friends and comrades:

Today our army and people are happy to welcome Comrade Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; and other comrades in the Soviet military delegation -- our close comrades and brothers who are paying a friendly visit to the LPDR.

On behalf of the Lao party, state, army and people, I would like to welcome wholeheartedly Comrade Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov and party, who are -- representing the heroic revolutionary armed forces of the USSR, the birthplace of the great Lenin and first socialist country in the world -- paying a friendly visit to the LPDR. [applause]

In coming to pay this visit, the delegation has brought with it the great militant solidarity of the people and various armed forces of the invincible USSR to the Lao army and people. This is a great encouragement for our army and people.

Sixty years ago the Soviet Army and Navy wrote a page in the history of the great and valiant struggle waged by their country and by the world proletariat, thus enhancing the prestige of the Soviet armed forces -- a new army of the working class founded and trained by the great Lenin. It was born in the currents of the Great October Revolution. It overthrew the ruling yoke of the Russian Czarist regime, defeated imperialist intervention and wiped out their lackeys in a fierce and difficult civil war. In the test of the revolutionary war, the Red army rapidly grew and developed and became the strong army and navy of the Soviet Union. In their great war of national salvation, the Soviet people and armed forces, fighting with sacrifices and valor, annihilated and attacked the enemy in his very nests and defeated the German and Japanese fascists, thereby firmly safeguarding their socialist fatherland, contributing to world liberation movements and saving mankind from disasters caused by fascism. [applause]

All the Soviet Armed Forces have made great contributions to the cause of defending the country and building socialism under the wise leadership of the CPSU -- a resolute and staunch party of the era, which has discovered the path of advancement toward socialism and communism. The USSR of today has become the most powerful big power in the world serving as a diamond-hard fortress for the socialist community and for the defense of peace and as a reliable prop for the current revolutionary movements in the world.

Based on a strong economic system and a powerful national defense, the Armed Forces of the USSR, being full of and rich in combat experience, have been armed with modern weapons, equipment and techniques, have firmly grasped military science and are resolved to fight and conquer in battle in accordance with the Marxist-Leninist line. These armed forces have now become an invincible revolutionary army and have sufficient strength to carry out their national tasks and international obligations. They are prepared to smash all maneuvers of all warmongering imperialist forces headed by the U.S. imperialists who are colluding with the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists to counter the revolution and unleash a new world war.

Being a close comrade [of the Soviet Army] our Lao Army and people rejoice at the great and glorious successes recorded by the national army of the great Lenin and of the heroic Armed Forces of the USSR over the past 50 years. Particularly, cadres and combatants in our army are proud of and are attentively following the glorious achievements and victories recorded by you, comrades. These achievements are a model for the forces of the proletariat and the various oppressed and exploited nations in displaying their patriotism, proletarian internationalism and revolutionary heroism.

Respect and beloved Comrade Marshal, the path the Lao people have chosen is one of struggle to win independence and build socialism in their country. In the process of their hard and protracted struggle, since the start of their revolution, our army and people have always enjoyed wholehearted support and assistance from the armed forces and fraternal people of the Soviet Union.

In our present cause of defending and building the country and opposing the Beijing expansionists, who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to sabotage and weaken our revolution and swallow up our beloved country and fraternal Vietnam and Kampuchea in order to pave the way for their expansion into Southeast Asia, the Soviet Armed Forces and people care for and have rendered tremendous and effective assistance to the Lao Army and people in consolidating our national defense and national construction. Our army and people will always remember this valuable assistance and the Soviet people's spirit of international solidarity, socialist proletarian internationalism and [word indistinct].

On this occasion, I ask for your permission to express deep thanks and gratitude on behalf of the party, government, army and people of Laos to the CPSU headed by beloved Leonid Brezhnev, the government and the fraternal people of the Soviet Union. The Lao Army and people regard the close and permanent solidarity and alliance with the Soviet Union and the special militant alliance and solidarity among Laos, Vietnam, Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries as a tradition and a strategic line. We regard this solidarity as one of the factors deciding the victories of the Lao revolution in the past, at present and in the future. All of us are doing and will continue to do our best to consolidate and strengthen this militant solidarity and friendship so that it will blossom more and more beautifully with each passing day. [applause]



I wish the Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU led by respected and beloved Leonid Brezhnev as its general secretary -- a resolute, staunch, tireless revolutionary activist of the Soviet party and state and fighter of the international communist and workers movement -- glorious success in carrying out their historic cause and their great (?tasks) formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress, thus contributing to the success of the cause of defending peace and the revolutionary struggles of the various nations throughout the world.

I wish the Soviet Armed Forces strength and every greater victories. I hope that the militant solidarity and friendship between the two countries and armies will last forever.

I wish the friendly visit to the LPDR of the delegation glorious success. In conclusion, to commemorate the comrade marshal's visit, on behalf of the LPDR National Defense Ministry, I would like to present [word indistinct] to our beloved and respected comrade marshal. [applause] [end recording]

Then Comrade Marshal Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov took the floor to deliver a speech. [Begin recording in Russian fading into translation] Respected Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense; Comrade General Sisavat, member of the LPRP Central Committee and chief of the LPLA General Staff; dear friends:

First, I would like to thank you comrades for warmly welcoming us. I thank you for your high appraisal of Soviet assistance. We also would like to thank you for your best wishes to our delegation as well as the armed forces, Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union. [applause]

We are happy to have a chance to meet and chat with the officers and men in the LPLA and to familiarize ourselves with the daily life, implementation of duties and safeguarding of the revolutionary gains by the LPLA combatants. I thank you for the warm welcome accorded us wherever we visited. On this occasion, we would like to extend fraternal and militant regards from the Soviet Army and Navy to the officers and men in the LPLA. [applause]

The establishment of the LPDR in 1975 marked the start of a large-scale offensive in the history of your country and also marked the building of a new society for reconstruction and development of Laos and for thorough social and economic transformation of your country.

Under the leadership of the LPRP, the Lao people and the LPLA combatants are determined to surmount various difficulties left over by the old regime in order to build the foundations for socialism. Today we are living in an era in which we must take historic responsibility for the world's destiny. Recently, after new changes took place in the U.S. administration, the United States stepped up a campaign in its foreign and administrative policies. It has resorted to every means to sabotage detente in the world and has positively pursued a line of arms race and attentively improved (?weapons) to serve a new world war.

To carry out its intention to dominate the whole world, the United States has made public its areas of vital interest, covering almost all regions in the world. It has brazenly violated the sovereignty and national independence of various nations in the world; for example, in Poland, Afghanistan, Latin America, southern Africa, the Middle East, the Near East and Southeast Asia.

The collusion between the expansionists in the Chinese ruling circles and the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces against the revolution in the various Indochinese countries poses a serious threat to peace and stability in this part of Asia and constitutes an open interference in the internal affairs of the Indochinese countries. Regarding this matter, the comrades may have a clear understanding of it.

During our visit to Kampuchea, we saw prisons built by the Pol Pot clique and witnessed intervention and aggression committed by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists against the SRV in 1979. Today they continue to carry out armed provocations against Vietnam and encourage Lao reactionary forces and the Pol Pot clique to oppose the revolution in Laos and the young Kampuchean state.

The officers and men in the Soviet Armed Forces have always maintained their solidarity with the Lao people and the heroic LPLA, who are close companions in arms of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples and have enjoyed the support and assistance of the various countries in the socialist community in safeguarding the gains of their revolution.

The Soviet Union stood, is standing and will continued to stand by the side of the progressive forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It regards these forces as its true friends and allies in the struggle against the imperialist and reactionary forces and for peace and justice in the world.

The Soviet Union's foreign policy is always in the interests of international security and of safeguarding peace and checking a new war which will be a great danger to all mankind. The Soviet Union's foreign policy of promoting and safeguarding peace is, for example, contained in the various peace proposals recently put forth by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR. However, it should be known that to smash the imperialists and reactionary forces opposing peace, violence must be used. Therefore, in the struggle for peace, we must not relax our vigilance and [word indistinct] in heightening defense potentials in your country, our country and other socialist countries.

To achieve this aim, we must have strong armed forces, be loyal to the country and the people, and must always (?smash) all schemes designed the imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists to sabotage and disturb our peoples' peaceful labor.

Comrades; the LPLA is a young army. It is growing and developing under a situation in which the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who are enjoying the assistance of the United States and its allies, are brazenly stepping up counterrevolutionary activities. Their main objective is to prevent nations from achieving political tranquility and to sow discord in the various socialist countries.

Today we are proud of the LPLA cadres and combatants and the VPA cadres and combatants who have scored great victories in safeguarding the gains of their revolution and in defending the working people's peaceful labor, and who are dealing a heavy blow to the reactionaries and interventionists.

Loyal to the principle of proletarian internationalism, the Soviet Union is striving to give all-round assistance to the young LPDR in the cause of consolidating the administration and improving the people's living conditions and in providing technical (?knowledge) as well as in educating and training military units in all respects.

Even though our military cooperation began not long ago, it has been strong and developed. Certainly, our militant solidarity effectively proves that the LPLA has sufficient combat capability and [word indistinct] coordination with the Vietnamese army in defending the country from external enemies and carrying out the task of maintaining public security in the country. With the military assistance given by the Soviet Union, the SRV and other socialist countries, the LPLA has heightened its quality and combat skills.

On the occasion of our visit to the LPDR, we have seen more clearly that the LPLA is firmly confident in its correct path.

Long live the LPDR which is under the leadership of the LPRP and is following the path of socialist construction! [applause] Long live the friendship and cooperation between the LPDR and the Soviet Union! Long live the friendship and cooperation among socialist countries! [applause] [end recording]

The rally hailing the Soviet military delegation ended amid an atmosphere of profound friendship.

#### LAO-SOVIET SATELLITE STATION BASICALLY COMPLETED

BK140600 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Feb 82

[S. Khamvanvongsa article: "An Excellent New Gift From the Soviet Union"]

[Summary] Simultaneously fulfilling its international proletarian obligations and rendering great and effective assistance to the Lao people's revolutionary struggle, in early 1978 the Soviet Union decided to build a satellite relay station for Laos in order to meet the ever-increasing demands for communications links between Moscow and Vientiane. An agreement to this effect was signed on 4 October 1978. Shortly afterward, many Soviet experts in geology, hydrology and other fields left for Laos while Lao technicians and workers enthusiastically made preparations for the construction of the project.

"With close coordination between the Soviet experts and Lao technicians, the collection of data and the survey of the construction site were completed in late 1979 together with the drafting of the blueprint of the project. Soon afterward, delicate construction equipment and materials were flown by Soviet (?IL-76) aircraft from Moscow to Vientiane. Other pieces of heavy construction equipment and materials were transported by Soviet ships from Vladivostok to Vietnam for inland transportation to Laos."

Soviet engineers and technicians led by Chief Engineer (Vopadotov) and Lao technicians and workers worked side by side at the construction site despite certain prevailing difficulties and inconveniences caused by the fact that the site is located many kilometers north of Vientiane.

In early 1981 the construction crew concentrated on building the main components of the station. In spite of the intense summer heat, Soviet engineers and technicians pushed on with their work to the great admiration of their Lao counterparts and the local villagers of Ban (Saka) and Phon Soung, where the station is located. Thanks to the wholehearted assistance of the Soviet Union and the close cooperation of the construction crews from both sides, all obstacles were overcome.

By late 1981 the construction of the satellite relay station, with an 80-meter antenna in Vientiane City, was basically completed. On the sixth founding anniversary of the LPDR, 2 December 1981, a test run of postal and television signals beamed from Moscow to Vientiane was successfully conducted via this station. Once construction is fully completed, the station will serve as important instrument for telecommunications, telephone, teletype, telephotographic and television links between Laos and the Soviet Union, which are some 12,000 km apart, thus contributing to the strengthening of the great solidarity and friendship between the Lao and Soviet peoples.



SRV PLANE CRASH CONTINUES TO DRAW ATTENTION

## Command Spokesman's Comments

BK131211 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 13 Feb 82 p 12

[Text] Commenting on the crash of a Vietnamese plane in Thailand, director of the Supreme Command Information Center Lt Gen Som Khattaphan told MATICHON that he did not believe the plane lost its way into Thailand.

The plane was detected by air force radar when it left Battambang heading for Thailand, and not for Saigon. When the Thai F-5E planes tried to intercept it, the Vietnamese plane dropped in altitude and tried to escape radar detection. Another point of suspicion was its refusal to land on our airfields. We have airfields both in Watthana Nakhon and Aranyaprathet Districts. The director wondered why it had to land in a field.

Lieutenant General Som said a plane of this Antonov type has already dropped six bombs on the mountainous areas of Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province, in early January of this year. Thai soldiers found deep craters, spaced about 10 meters apart, and believe they were caused by bombs. A plane of this type flew into Ban Non Sae on 5 February and left in the direction of Ban Khlong Nam Sai. It was spotted flying at a very low altitude and high speed. The incident on 11 February was the third violation of Thai airspace. He said a transport plane can also carry out a reconnaissance mission under cover. Lieutenant General Som said Thailand would certainly make a claim for compensation over the incident.

## Plane To Be Returned

BK140306 Bangkok POST in English 14 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Under-secretary of State for Foreign Affairs M.R. Kasem Samoson Kasemsi yesterday summoned Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Bao Son to inform him that Thailand would return the plane which crash-landed on Thai soil last Thursday if it was established that it had not intentionally intruded into Thai territory. However, investigations were not yet complete, the Vietnamese envoy was told.

The Foreign Affairs Ministry yesterday held a meeting to consider Hanoi's request for the return of the Antonov-26 transport plane, but reached no decision. On orders from Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, ministry officials discussed the provisions of international law in the case, but postponed a decision until a full report has been received from the army.

The plane, carrying 13 Vietnamese, crash-landed in Sa Keao District of Prachin Buri Province on Thursday after entering Thai airspace from Kampuchea. Three Vietnamese were injured, one fatally, in the crash. The survivors have said they strayed off course as a result of bad weather. The ministry is expected to call another meeting this week after receiving evidence from military investigators.

## MATICHON Editorial

BK160937 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 13 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Vietnam: A Case of Trespassing or Straying"]

[Text] At about 1100 on 11 February, a Vietnamese plane intruded into Thai territory and crash-landed in a tapioca plantation in the vicinity of Prong Saeng village, Tambon Ban Kaeng of Sa Keao District, Prachin Buri Province. One Vietnamese soldier was killed, 2 were injured and 10 others were captured by the Thai authorities.

This is another violation of Thai territory by Vietnamese soldiers who regularly fire all kinds of ammunition into Thailand and launch small attacks on Thai authorities, killing and wounding Thai officials and civilians. Moreover, Vietnam has sent more soldiers and heavy weapons into areas along the Thai border, behaving like a regional hooligan.

The Vietnamese plane reportedly intruded into Thai territory as deep as 50 kilometers before being detected by radar and intercepted by air force F-5 aircraft which forced it to crash-land there.

Capt (Chuong), the captured pilot, told Thai authorities that his plane took off from Battambang airport on its way to Pailin. He claimed that his plane lost its way and strayed into Thai territory. However, Thai authorities are suspicious of his testimony because the incident occurred during the daytime, the pilot had a map, and the plane's compass was functioning normally. They suspect an espionage mission.

Assistant Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said in an interview that he believed that the Vietnamese plane really strayed into Thai territory because of bad weather, despite the fact that the destination of the plane was in the completely opposite direction from Thai territory.

It should be noted that Thailand and Vietnam have been like two warring countries. In particular, Vietnam has always shown its aggressive nature as in firing heavy weapons into Thailand, violating Thai territory and killing Thai people in the border areas, and robbing Thai fishing trawlers and killing dozens of Thai fishermen. Moreover, Vietnam also wants to be a big power in Indochina by using force against countries in this region like Democratic Kampuchea.

Therefore, it is necessary for the Thai Government to assess Vietnam's attitude correctly. The incident should not be viewed only through optimistic eyes like those of General Athit. If we fail to investigate the incident thoroughly, improve the efficiency of our country's air warning system and prepare ourselves for any form of external threat, our country will be the target of superior military forces and the Thai people will suffer adverse consequences. Vietnam has now at least learned about the sensitivity and effectiveness of our defense system.

#### NATION REVIEW NOTES SRV SOFTENING ON KHMER ROUGE

BK140244 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 14 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- The Vietnamese-backed forces have apparently softened the military offensive against the Khmer Rouge guerrillas following the crash-landing of a Vietnamese transport plane inside Thailand last Thursday, military sources here said yesterday.

The sources said the Vietnamese had adopted a "wait and see" attitude over the incident.

"They want to know how Thailand will react and deal with the crew," one of the sources said.

They said the Vietnamese forces appeared to have had an upper-hand over the Khmer Rouge during weeks of heavy fighting.

The fighting centered around Phnom Malai and Khao Ta-ngok which have been the strongholds of the Khmer Rouge. The areas were heavily attacked by Vietnamese helicopters and airplanes, they said.

The Khmer Rouge guerrillas were routed in most of the skirmishes, they said.

Artillery shells landed in a Thai village in a pre-dawn attack by the Vietnamese against the Khmer Rouge yesterday.

Villagers of Baan Khok Sabaeng here had to take cover in bunkers as the shells dropped around the areas.

But no casualties or damage were reported.

VOFA CRITICIZES SRV POLICY TOWARD THAILAND

BK121205 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] During the past few months the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY has been conducting a slanderous propaganda campaign against Thailand. It has charged that Thailand has violated Kampuchea's territory and territorial waters. Worse still, the Vietnamese media have unscrupulously distorted the facts regarding Thailand while Vietnamese troops regularly violate Thai territory, waters and airspace, threatening the Thai people's security and constituting a grave danger to the Southeast Asian region. As a matter of fact, Vietnam is known for its lies.

However, Vietnam's brutalities against its neighbors should be exposed to the world because they are inhumane acts which are greatly detrimental to the whole of mankind. The following are a few examples:

From 1000 to 1700 on 8 February, Vietnamese troops fired artillery shells into the vicinity of Saraphi mountain inside Thai territory, wounding a Thai villager and damaging a temple.

At about 0845 on 9 February, Vietnamese troops fired at two Thai villagers who were fishing along the Phrom Hot stream on the Thai-Kampuchean border. One villager was killed and the other wounded. On the same day Vietnamese troops fired mortar shells into the vicinity of Wang Mon village in Aranyaprathet District, killing one Thai villager and seriously wounding two others.

The latest incident took place on 10 February when Vietnamese troops continued their barbarous and brutal activities by firing 155mm artillery shells into Thai territory for the first time. In addition, over 20 mortar shells and rockets also landed on Thai territory in the south of Aranyaprathet District on the same day.

In addition, a high performance Russian-made Antonov-26 transport plane violated Thai airspace over Khlong Namsai village in the south of the Said District.

Vietnam's attempts to violate Thailand's sovereignty clearly reveals its dirty intention to provoke military retaliation, an action that is detested by the peace-loving Thai people. The resolution adopted during the previous UN General Assembly session provides a suitable and peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem. The resolution on the Kampuchean issue has been firmly adhered to by Thailand and the other ASEAN member countries and overwhelmingly supported by all peace-loving countries all over the world while Vietnam continues to violate Kampuchea's sovereignty and barbarously and brutally oppress the ill-fated Kampuchean people with the support of the Russian big power. Worse still is that Vietnam attempts to use military force with Russian support to launch aggression against and violate Thailand's sovereignty while fabricating slanderous propaganda against Thailand. This behavior by Vietnam exposes its dirty trick of using accusations against Thailand as a pretext for military aggression against Thailand and violation of Thai sovereignty.

Vietnam, worrying about security in its northern region, appealed to the UN secretary general to find ways to end tension along its border with China. However, it neglects and refuses to comply with the UN resolution the Kampuchean problem. This is evidence that Vietnam only wants to use the United Nations for its own purposes. The real truth is that Vietnam is not sincere in seeking peace as its media always claim. All the vicious deeds of Vietnam which have been condemned by the world people will never bear any fruit. What is certain is that the Thai armed forces of his majesty the king are always ready to fully defend the nation's independence and sovereignty from any external threat.



INDIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER RAO VISITS

Arrival, 12 Feb Reception

OWL21557 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 12 -- P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of the Republic of India and his party arrived here this afternoon on an official friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

The Indian guests were greeted on their arrival by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and other high Vietnamese officials. Also present on the occasion was Indian Ambassador Kuldip Shadap.

Nguyen Co Thach gave a reception here this evening in honour of Narasimha Rao and h's party. The reception was attended by, among others, Le Khac, minister of foreign trade, and Nguyen Dinh Tu, minister of secondary, vocational and higher education. The foreign guests included Indian Ambassador Kuldip Shadap; the charge d'affaires a.i. of Laos, Siphon Malivarn; and Kampuchean Charge d'Affaires a.i. Koe Chamroeun.

In his welcome speech, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said that cultural ties and the common aspirations for equality, fraternity and peace have long bound the two peoples of Vietnam and India. He said: "Our two countries have a long history of close relationship which has never been stained by disputes or violence. That's a thing rarely seen anywhere: Our two countries also share the same experience of being under long and heavy colonial domination. The lofty ideals of peace, independence and freedom have brought our two peoples together in the struggle for national independence as well as for national construction. We are deeply grateful to our two great leaders, the late President Ho Chi Minh and the late Prime Minister J. Nehru who so painstakingly cultivated the India-Vietnam relationship and made it blossom each day more splendidly".

Praising India's achievements in industry, agriculture, national defence, science and technology, Nguyen Co Thach said: "India has set a bright example of building an independent economy and applying science and technology to get a backward agricultural country onto the path of industrialization...with its contribution of great importance to peace, security in Asia and the world, to the birth and growth of the Non-Aligned Movement, to detente and cooperation among countries of different social systems, the role and prestige of the Republic of India have increasingly grown in the international arena".

Nguyen Co Thach went on: "I would like to stress here the profound sentiments, resolute support the people and Government of India have extended to the just cause of the Vietnamese people and the other peoples in Indochina. The contribution made by India toward the nation in Indochina and Southeast Asia is of long standing and very great. It has largely contributed to civilization and to the cause of national independence and peace of the Southeast Asian countries".

"The Vietnamese people", he said, "highly value the generous assistance, the multiform cooperation the Indian Government has extended to Vietnam and the special sentiments of the late Prime Minister J. Nehru and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for our president Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese leaders. We are gratified to note that the friendly relations and close cooperation between our two countries and two ministries have become ever closer and more effective in the interest of our two peoples".

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach expressed his belief that External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao's trip this time would be crowned with success, thus contributing to further strengthening the fraternal friendship and allround cooperation between the two countries, and to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia, Asia and the rest of the world.

In his speech of reply, the Indian minister said he was very happy to make this visit to Vietnam. He said: "...Vietnam has been a symbol of man's struggle for independence and a metaphor for the inevitable triumph in that struggle. Over the last half a century the people of Vietnam have proved to the world time and again that the spirit of nationalism and national liberation provides the courage and heroism, as well as the political and moral cohesion that are more powerful than military and economic power. Similarly, I have no doubt that the inherent resources of Vietnam and the devotion of her people will enable Vietnam to emerge victorious in the quest for economic development, for as the hero of Dien Bien Phu, General Giap, has said: 'Heroism occurs both at fighting and productive labour'."

After reviewing the events of paramount importance that have helped cement the Indo-Vietnamese friendship over the past more than 40 years, the Indian minister stressed: "Our ties have deepened and strengthened with the passing years. The complete freedom and unification of Vietnam have also made it possible for us to extend and expand our cooperation to the mutual advantage of our peoples. We have already made some significant beginnings. In our talks during my present visit to Vietnam, I hope that we shall be able to intensify our cooperation in the future."

Nguyen Co Thach and Narasimha Rao proposed toasts to the further consolidation and development of friendship and allround cooperation between Vietnam and India, and for new successes of the peoples of Vietnam and India in national construction and defence.

#### Delhi Reports Rao Speech

BK121619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has expressed India's strong opposition to interference and the involvement of outside powers in Indochina. He was speaking at a dinner hosted in his honor by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Hanoi today. The Vietnamese foreign minister thanked India for recognizing the Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea. Rao arrived in Hanoi today on a 4-day visit to Vietnam.

#### Further Delhi Report

BK130333 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has said the introduction of new and sophisticated weapons in the region has brought the prospects of a cold war to India's doorstep. He was speaking at the dinner hosted in his honor by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Hanoi last night. Referring to the situation in Southeast Asia and in the Indian Ocean, he said there has been great emphasis on military methods to solve the problems.

#### Calls on Pham Van Dong

OW131141 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 13 -- Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at the presidential palace this morning the visiting minister of external affairs of the Republic of India, P. V. Narasimha Rao, and his party. With the premier were Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan. Indian Ambassador Kuldip Shadap was also present.

Premier Pham Van Dong warmly welcomed the friendship visit of the Indian external affairs minister and his party. This visit, he said, was another vivid expression of the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and India.

Premier Pham Van Dong said that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and India were being strengthened and developed. He said that there existed similarities between the histories of the two countries and that the general situations in the two countries demanded an increasingly close cooperation. This, he pointed out, is a natural law, which has set a bright example in the relations among the nonaligned countries. The premier expressed the hope that the two peoples would join in their best efforts to further promote their friendship and cooperation in their own interests. Premier Pham Van Dong attached a great value to the position, the role and the contributions of India in the Nonaligned Movement and in the international arena. "India has upheld lessons of spiritual and moral values, which are badly needed by the world today to defend peace and promote solidarity and friendship among nations," he said.

The premier asked the Indian minister to convey the Vietnamese people's regards, respect and admiration to the Indian prime minister and the Indian people. He wished the Indian people many more and still greater achievements in working for greater prosperity. In reply P.V. Narasimha Rao expressed his pleasure to see Premier Pham Van Dong again. He conveyed to the premier greetings from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. He said he believed that this visit would help strengthen the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, friendship which was founded a long time ago by the late President Ho Chi Minh and the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

On India's relations with Indochina he said: "Our relations with all of Indochinese countries are very close. We would like to further strengthen the bonds of cooperation between India and all the three Indochinese countries." The reception took place in a very warm atmosphere of friendship.

#### Delhi Report on Meeting

BK131252 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] India has agreed to give long-term assistance to Vietnam in economic, scientific and technical fields. It has also offered to sign a new trade protocol. These decisions emerged at an hour-long meeting between External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong in Hanoi today. Rao exchanged views with Pham Van Dong on the latest situation in Southeast Asia and major bilateral matters. During the talks Dong stressed that peace in the region can be established only on the basis of national independence and friendship among the countries in the region. He said India can play a major role in this cause. Dong appreciated the independent policies followed by India.

Rao said the problems of the region should be solved on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence without any outside interference. The two leaders also stressed the role of nonalignment in the present situation in the world and underlined the need to further strengthen the movement. Rao conveyed a message of greetings from Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi to Dong. He also handed over the first installment of the gift of 3 tons of medical equipment and life-saving drugs to Vietnam.

#### Calls on Truong Chinh

OW131802 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 13 -- P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of India, and his party this afternoon paid a courtesy visit on President of the Council of State Truong Chinh.



With the president was Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State; and Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan. Also present was Indian Ambassador Kuldip Shadap.

President Truong Chinh expressed his joy over the developing friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and India. The Vietnamese people, he said, rejoice over the great and multifarious achievements recorded by the Indian people under the leadership of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and wished them new successes.

The president reiterated Vietnam's support for India's policy of peace and non-alignment, and stressed: India is making active contributions to the world people's cause of peace, national independence and social progress, and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

President Truong Chinh thanked the Indian Government and people for their sympathy with, support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defence. The Vietnamese people, he said, are endeavouring to rebuild their country with the support and assistance from fraternal and friendly countries, including India. They certainly will overcome all difficulties and make their country more and more prosperous.

Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao said he was leaving with deep impressions of the Vietnamese land and people. The visit left him with fine memories of the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries, he said. He expressed the Indian people's esteem and respect for the late President Ho Chi Minh, and stressed: India is also a developing country. In national construction, the Indian people have their own advantageous and adverse conditions. But they will do all they can to cooperate with the Vietnamese people and share with them their experiences and know-how in economy, science and technology in the interests of the friendship between the two peoples who have both a time-honoured history and an ancient civilization.

#### Reception Hosted by Rao

OW131808 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 13 -- P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of the Republic of India gave a reception here tonight. Present on the occasion were Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Minister of Foreign Trade Le Khac, Secondary Vocational and Higher Education Minister Nguyen Dinh Tu, Minister of Culture Nguyen Van Hieu, Minister of Justice Phan Hien, President of the Vietnam Journalists' Association Hoang Tung, Vice-Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan and other high officials. Indian Ambassador to Vietnam Kuldip Shadap was also present.

Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and Nguyen Co Thach, and all the participants raised their glasses to congratulate the Indian external affairs minister on his successful visit which marks a new step in the development of the relations between the two countries.

#### 13 Feb Press Conference

OW131806 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 13 -- The visiting Indian minister of external affairs, P.V. Narasimha Rao, told a press conference here this afternoon that he was happy with the result of his visit and of his discussions with Vietnamese leaders. Flanked by his Vietnamese colleague, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, the chief of the Indian diplomacy appeared relaxed in spite of a crowded two-day schedule that underscored India's unrelenting efforts for peace, tranquility and cooperation in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world.

Introducing the Indian foreign minister to the press, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said that the Vietnamese Government and people "highly value this visit of the Indian external affairs minister, which lays another milestone in the development of the Indo-Vietnamese relations." This visit, the Vietnamese foreign minister stressed, has contributed to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, Asia and all over the world.

Addressing the press conference, Foreign Minister P.V.N. Rao said: "I am happy to say that though short, this visit has been fruitful, meaningful and mutually useful.... We attach great importance to Vietnam, and our relations with Vietnam have been historical, cultural and now in a great number of other fields."

The Indian foreign minister said he had had with the Vietnamese foreign minister wideranging discussions on a number of issues, both international and bilateral. "On the bilateral front," he said, "at the end of the discussions we are both satisfied that a new chapter of cooperation on a sustained and long-term basis is going to start between our two countries. So far the cooperation between our two countries have been close but more or less of an ad hoc nature. Both countries believe in planned development, therefore we must have a planned pattern of cooperation on a long-term basis."

He added that Indo-Vietnamese cooperation has so far concentrated on food loans and a system of agriculture, textile and transport. The two countries are studying further extension of two-way cooperation in certain other fields. Shortly, he said, there will be exchange of experts, and cooperation will also extend to trade and exchanges of science and technology.

He pointed out that India is in a position to extend to Vietnam a further credit of 100 million rupees for 1982. India will also send more agricultural experts and provide facilities for training to Vietnamese students. India will also assist in geological survey and mineral exploration and study cooperation with Vietnam in the industrial field. The Indian foreign minister said he hoped that in the near future the area of cooperation will be further explored and both sides are working out plan to this effect.

In conclusion, the Indian foreign minister said: "I am confident that the efforts made by both our countries and other countries in the region of Southeast Asia and South Asia will lead to lasting peace and a tranquil environment which we need so badly so that we could embark on our programmes of development without being subjected to any tension and threat from any quarter."

The Indian foreign minister then answered questions concerning Indo-Vietnamese relations and international as well as regional affairs.

#### Delhi Reports Comment on PRC

BK141438 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has reiterated that India's relations with one country would never be at the expense of ties with another. He was speaking at a joint news conference with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Hanoi yesterday. Rao described his talks with the Vietnamese leaders as useful.

He reiterated India's commitment to the concept of dialogue and negotiations to solve outstanding problems. On the recent official level talks between India and China in Beijing, Rao said it has helped both the sides to state their positions. Further steps are being examined in pursuance of the talks and appropriate decisions will be taken shortly, he added.

Referring to the proposed no-war pact with Pakistan, Narasimha Rao said he had discussed the issue with Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi in a cordial atmosphere.

## Wrap-up Report on Visit

OW150721 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 15 -- P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of the Republic of India, and his party left Ho Chi Minh City this morning, concluding their friendship visit to Vietnam. While in Vietnam, External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao held talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and his party paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. The Indian guests were cordially received by General Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, on behalf of the government and people of India, presented a quantity of medicine worth 300,000 rupees to the Vietnamese people.

The Indian guests visited a number of economic and cultural establishments having bonds of cooperation with India in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, and the milch buffalo research institute in the Mekong Delta Province of Song Be.

The People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City gave a banquet in honour of the Indian guests. Speaking on this occasion, Deputy Mayor Le Quang Chanh praised the Indian people's achievements in national construction and defence, and India's foreign policy of peace and its great role in the Non-Aligned Movement. He wished for a constant consolidation and development of the solidarity and cooperation between the two countries.

In reply, Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao expressed his joy at visiting the city named after the late President Ho Chi Minh who, he said, remained in the mind of the Indian people as a founder of the growing friendship and cooperation between India and Vietnam.

The Indian guests were accorded warm welcome wherever they went.

## Text of Joint Statement

OW151245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The following is the joint statement issued here today on the official friendly visit of Minister of External Affairs of India P.V. Narasimha Rao to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

At the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Nguyen Co Thach, the minister of external affairs of the Republic of India, His Excellency Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao paid an official friendly visit to Vietnam from 12 to 15 February 1982.

The minister of external affairs of the Republic of India laid a wreath at the Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum and visited his home and working place.

The minister of external affairs of the Republic of India and his party called on and had cordial talks with the president of the Council of State, Truong Chinh; the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Pham Van Dong; and the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, General Vo Nguyen Giap.

The minister of external affairs of the Republic of India and the other distinguished guests visited a number of cultural and economic establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

The two sides held discussions in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding covering a wide range of international, regional and bilateral matters.



Both sides reaffirmed their adherence to nonalignment and to the principles of peaceful coexistence. They expressed the hope that the forthcoming meetings of the Nonaligned Movement during 1982 would make major contributions toward achieving the goals of the movement, and also toward enhancing peace and stability in the world.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the recent efforts to improve and strengthen relations among the countries of South Asia. Both sides felt that efforts should be continued to reduce tension and resolve all existing problems concerning peace and stability in Southeast Asia through a process of peaceful negotiation and mutual understanding. They expressed the hope that differences among the states of the region would be resolved through dialogue among themselves resulting in durable peace and stability as well as the elimination of foreign threats and intervention. The two sides decided to further expand and strengthen existing cooperation between the two countries in various fields of mutual interests. They decided that officials of the two countries should meet annually to exchange views on important international developments and to review progress in bilateral cooperation.

The minister of external affairs of the Republic of India expressed his sincere thanks for the hospitality and warm reception given to him by the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam throughout the visit. The minister of external affairs of the Republic of India extended an invitation to the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to pay a visit to India. The foreign minister of Vietnam accepted the invitation with pleasure.

#### Delhi Reports Hun Sen Meeting

BK141343 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao arrived in Ho Chi Minh today from Hanoi on a day's visit to the city. He will leave for Bangkok tomorrow on a 2-day official visit to Thailand. Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen made a brief stopover in Hanoi today on his way back from Paris and held a meeting with Narasimha Rao. He explained to him the situation in Kampuchea. Bilateral matters were also discussed.

#### HUN SEN STOPS IN HANOI EN ROUTE TO VIENTIANE

OW131846 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 13 -- Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, today stopped over here on his way to Vientiane to attend the fifth meeting of the Indochinese foreign ministers.

He was welcomed by Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and foreign minister; Vo Dong Giang, vice minister for foreign affairs; and Phan Dinh Vinh, vice chairman of the Commission for External Relations of the party Central Committee. Greeting the Kampuchean minister was also Keo Chamroeun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Kampuchean Embassy in Hanoi.

#### PRC SEEN TRYING TO RALLY KHMER 'REACTIONARIES'

BK121412 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Over the past several months the Chinese authorities have manipulated reactionary circles in the ASEAN countries to rally all kinds of Khmer reactionaries against the Kampuchean people. Their meetings in both Singapore and Thailand were unsuccessful.

Of late China has arranged for a meeting of Khmer reactionary forces to be held in Beijing to set up a loose coalition government. This further exposes Beijing role. For a long time now, people knew that Beijing wanted Khmer reactionary groups to set up a coalition government in which the Khmer Rouge would continue to maintain the Democratic Kampuchea label and illegally occupy Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations. Beijing relies on this as an instrument to legalize its support and assistance to Khmer reactionaries to oppose the people of the PRK and other Indochinese countries.

China's plan is to reimpose the genocidal Pol Pot regime on Kampuchea as the springboard for its expansion southward to Southeast Asian countries. To support and take part in this plan is to lend a hand to the Chinese expansionists and harm the national independence, peace and stability of the countries in this region.

Beijing's policies conform with Washington's. The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, published in Hong Kong, said in its latest issue that during his tour of Southeast Asian countries in December 1981, Deputy Assistant to the U.S. Secretary of State Daniel O'Donohue told ASEAN officials that the United States has decided to give initial aid from \$3-4 million to noncommunist forces to oppose the PRK.

China and the United States not only force the Khmer reactionary forces to oppose Kampuchea's revival, but also try to encourage the Thai authorities to encroach upon the territory of the PRK.

Within 1 week ending 31 January, Thai aircraft intruded into Kampuchean airspace on 10 occasions. Thai artillery conducted 130 shellings into Kampuchea to cover infiltration by Pol Pot forces into Kampuchean territory. Fifty Thai armed boats intruded into Kampuchean territorial waters near Koh Kong and Kaoh Tang Islands.

However, Beijing's and Washington's efforts will be in vain. Their actions only expose them as a culprit in opposing the Kampuchean people, sabotaging peace and stability in Southeast Asia. No plot can prevent and reverse the process of reviving Kampuchea. The success of the general election held in Kampuchea last year and the result of the second session of the Kampuchean National Assembly are eloquent proofs of the stability of the new Kampuchea.

#### CHINESE VISIT TO PARACEL ISLAND CONDEMNED

NHAN DAN Comment

BK141351 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 14 Feb 82

[From review of Hanoi press for 14 February]

[Text] About Beijing's new trick, NHAN DAN says: Faced with ever-increasing and convincing evidence pointing to the fact that the Paracel Archipelago is the sacred territory of the Vietnamese people, the Beijing reactionaries are greatly embarrassed, and they have pulled a cheap trick in the hope of covering up their aggression.

Recently Yang Dezhi and Yang Yong, chief and deputy chief of the Chinese armed forces General Staff, went to an island belonging to the Paracel Archipelago, bringing with them a few handfuls of dirt taken from Zhongnanhai, Beijing, to plant trees on that island. This is a provocative act toward our people. Just like the previous occasions when they cooked up stories about discovering ancient coins and ancient human bones, this time the Beijing reactionaries, by bringing some handfuls of reeking dirt from Zhongnanhai to that island, still cannot overwhelm the obvious truth that the Paracel Archipelago belongs to the Vietnamese people.

## VNA Reaction

BK151150 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The chief of staff and deputy chief of staff of the Chinese Army Yang Dezhi and Yang Yong, recently visited the Paracel Archipelago. The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY said the visit confirmed Beijing's ambitions to annex this archipelago of Vietnam. The agency added that the ceremony conducted by the Chinese military officers, who brought a handful of earth from China to spread over the island, was nothing but a stage-managed farce.

CULTURE MINISTER MARKS USSR PACT ANNIVERSARY

OW151853 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 15 -- Vietnamese Minister of Culture Nguyen Van Hieu praised the great assistance given by the Soviet Union to Vietnam in the cultural field in an article published by NHAN DAN today on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-USSR cultural and scientific cooperation agreement.

He wrote: "Although the agreement for cultural and scientific cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union was signed in 1957, the first 21 Vietnamese students were sent to Moscow to study at various universities and vocational secondary schools as early as in 1951, shortly after the Soviet Union recognized the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam). The enrollment of Vietnamese students in the Soviet Union has gone into the thousands each year in accordance with the cultural cooperation plan.

"In 1954, when the resistance war against French colonialism triumphed, many Soviet art troupes were sent to Vietnam for performances, introducing the folk arts of various Soviet socialist republics. The film "Vietnam on the way to Victory" made by Carmen, a wellknown Soviet film maker, left a deep impression on Vietnamese people, especially artists.

"Since 1957," the minister continues, "the cultural cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union has found expression in the agreements signed between the two governments. After the U.S. imperialists waged a war of destruction against Northern Vietnam, and the South Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression for national salvation entered into a new stage, many Soviet cultural workers toured Vietnam to introduce the Vietnamese people's struggle to the world public and to denounce the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen's war crimes.

"This cooperation reached a higher level following the complete liberation of Southern Vietnam and the founding of an independent and unified Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Groups of social science researchers have been formed, direct cooperation between educational institutions and pedagogic magazines of the two countries has been expanded, Soviet cultural days have been held in Vietnam and Vietnamese cultural days in the Soviet Union, and Vietnamese and Soviet art troupes and other cultural activities have been widely exchanged".

"Over the past decades", Nguyen Van Hieu concluded, "Each progress made by the Vietnamese cultural service has been closely associated with the great assistance of the Soviet Union. Vietnamese cultural workers are deeply grateful to the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet state and people for their noble, heartfelt assistance.

"By promoting the cultural and scientific cooperation between our two countries and our cooperation with other countries in these fields, we will together contribute to easing world tension, consolidating world peace and security, and facilitating further development of cultural and scientific relations among countries with different social systems on the basis of equality and mutual benefits".



LAO-SRV COOPERATION DISCUSSIONS HELD IN HANOI

OW121617 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 12 -- Talks on steps to further the economic scientific and cultural cooperation between Vietnam and Laos were held here today. The Vietnamese delegation was led by Dang Thi, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, cabinet minister and president of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnam-Laos Commission for Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation; and the Lao delegation by Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, minister of industry and trade and president of the Lao section of the commission.

The two sides reached complete identity of views in assessing the results of bilateral cooperation in the recent period and discussed measures to further their cooperation in the coming period. The talks proceeded in an exceptionally warm atmosphere of friendship and fraternal solidarity.

Cooperation Documents Signed

OW151829 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 15 -- An agreement on Vietnam's aid to Laos in 1982 and a protocol on bilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries were signed here today. Signing these documents were Dang Thi, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, minister, general secretary of the Council of Ministers, head of the Vietnamese Government economic delegation, and Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party, minister of industry and commerce, head of the Lao Government economic delegation.

The Lao delegation left here for home today after attending the 6th session of the Commission for Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation between Vietnam and Laos.

HANOI MEETING MARKS SRV-CSSR TREATY ANNIVERSARY

OW151837 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 15 -- A talk was organized here this afternoon by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples to mark the second anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia treaty of friendship and cooperation. The talk was attended by leading officials of the sponsor committee and representatives of public offices and mass organizations. Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl and staff members of the embassy were present.

Addressing the participants, Ambassador Bohuslav Handl brought out the historic significance of the Vietnam-Czechoslovak treaty, which, he said, has helped promote bilateral cooperation in all fields, quantitatively and qualitatively.

He said: "The Czechoslovak people are well aware that the Vietnamese people's struggle is their own struggle and that the Vietnamese people's enemies are also their enemies. The Vietnamese people's victorious fight against Chinese hegemonism is part of the common struggle for world peace. Therefore, the Czechoslovak people fully support the struggle of the Vietnamese people as well as the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, politically, materially and morally. They will do their best to contribute to the three Indochinese peoples' socialist construction and national defence".

AEROFLOT CHIEF FINENKO DEPORTED; OFFICE CLOSED

BK150901 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0838 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Jakarta, 15 Feb (ANTARA) -- The Indonesian Government as of Monday closed the Jakarta office of the Soviet airline company Aeroflot and stopped Aeroflot flight operations in Indonesia, an official announcement said here Monday.

Admiral Sudomo, national security chief, told a press conference here that the government measures were taken in connection with the recent unmasked Soviet espionage. The government decision will be sent to the Soviet ambassador in Jakarta by the Ministry of Communications through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sudomo said. He said the government also asked the Soviet Embassy to put Aeroflot office chief Aleksandr Finenko out of the country on Saturday for his poor health after going on a hunger strike during his detention.

The national security chief said that the government decision -- the closure of the Aeroflot office, the stoppage of Aeroflot flights in Indonesia and the deportation of Finenko -- is no indication that the government has a weak position or is placed under Soviet pressure. "We should view the case cool-headedly, not emotionally, by putting it on a wider perspective focusing on the efforts to protect national interest in the form of security for the nation and state and the continuation of national development," Sudomo said.

On February 6, the Soviet Military Attache Lieutenant Colonel Sergey Igorov was caught red-handed in a secret document transaction with an Indonesian Army senior officer identified as Lieutenant Colonel Susdaryanto.

For such an action, the Indonesian Government lodged a strong protest with the Soviet Union Government through its embassy in Jakarta and ordered Lieutenant Colonel Sergey Igorov, who enjoys diplomatic immunity, to leave Indonesia as a persona non grata. Igorov left Indonesia on February 6, 1982.

The Jakarta office chief of Aeroflot Aleksandr Finenko was also arrested for his complicity in the Soviet espionage ring. Aleksandr Finenko since February 6, 1982 has been on a hunger strike causing his health condition to deteriorate, and he is losing much of his consciousness. Indonesian authorities have unearthed much from Finenko during asked the Soviet Union Government not to do espionage against Indonesia again, otherwise "the government is resolved to take a series of severe actions to prevent the Soviet espionage from re-occurring." [sentence as received]

He called on the general public to give their full support to and understanding of the government measures to close the Aeroflot office in Jakarta and to expel Finenko from Indonesia. Sudomo also asked the public to refrain from issuing statements which would prejudice the government's decision.

Questioned on the fate of Lieutenant Colonel Susdaryanto, Sudomo said that the Indonesian Army officer will soon be brought to the subversive court of justice. During the press conference Admiral Sudomo was flanked by the 5th Yaya Military Area Commanding Officer Norman Sasono and the 8th Jakarta Police Area Commander Anton Sijarwo.

SECURITY FORCES PROTECT USSR CONSULATE IN MEDAN

BK150914 Jakarta OANA in English 0848 GMT 15 Feb 82

["Pool item"]

[Text] Medan, 15 Feb (OANA/ANTARA) -- Security forces are taking strong measures to protect the Soviet Consulate office in Medan from its possible occupation by Indonesian demonstrators. Until Saturday, security personnel both wearing uniforms and plain clothes were seen on guard in a dispersed position along the Kayim Street in town where the Soviet Consulate office is located.

A big demonstration was to be launched in front of the Soviet Consulate office by members of the pancasila youth organization Friday but the security forces prevented them from proceeding with their plan shortly before leaving the office compound of the youth organization.

Meanwhile, Haji Muh Yusuf Effendi, leader of the north Sumatra pancasila youth organization, said that the Soviet espionage unmasked in Jakarta recently is threatening the state ideology of pancasila. Pancasila youth, he said, originally planned to occupy the Soviet Consulate office as a retaliatory measure against the unfriendly attitude of the Soviet Union toward Indonesia. But the plan was postponed, he said, adding that pancasila youth hoped the government would deal with the Soviet espionage conclusively.

In a statement which was originally to be submitted to the Soviet consul general in Medan expressed a strong protest of pancasila youth against the Moscow radio broadcast which beamed a congratulatory message to the anniversary commemoration of the outlawed Indonesian Communist Party (PKI). The radio broadcast is nothing but a political infiltration to instigate communist subversive activities in Indonesia, the youth leader said.

Given the unfriendly Soviet position toward Indonesia, pancasila youth indirectly called for the closure of the Soviet Consulate office in Medan by saying that the office is of no use any longer.

#### DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES 1982 DEFENSE BUDGET

BK121017 Jakarta OANA in English 0930 GMT 12 Feb 82

["Pool item"]

[Text] Jakarta, 12 Feb (OANA/ANTARA) -- Defence Minister/Armed Forces Commander General M. Yusuf has said that the 1982/83 budget of the armed forces (ABRI) totaling RP 568 billion -- about U.S. \$900 million -- will be allocated for promoting the ABRI consolidation.

General Yusuf stated this in a hearing with the House Commission I (dealing with defence, foreign affairs and information) at the Parliament building here Thursday [11 February].

Yusuf pointed out that the ABRI consolidation projects included establishment of 100 deterrent combat battalions of reider [as received] quality which he said had been handled properly. He said procurement of selective sophisticated weapons had also been made for the battalions concerned.

A total of R 130 billion -- U.S. \$200 million -- according to General Yusuf, has also been earmarked for the construction of military barracks and other such facilities.

The ABRI leader pointed out that before March this year all the country's territorial military zones would be equipped with sufficient communications means and vehicles for speedy mobilization.

More combat training centres have also been established in south Sumatra, west Java and other areas.

General Yusuf also said that sea patrols would be intensified throughout the country's territorial waters involving either naval fleets or police authorities.

Naval nomad aircraft will be operated in the sea patrol activities, Yusuf said.



MALAYSIACOVERAGE OF DPRK PREMIER YI CHONG-OK'S VISIT

Arrives 11 Feb

BK111159 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The prime minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mr Yi Chong-ok, arrived this evening for a 5-day official visit to Malaysia. He was given a ceremonial welcome at parliament square in Kuala Lumpur. Mr Yi was met on arrival by Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed. He will be entertained to a dinner hosted by Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed in his honor parliament house tonight. The official discussions between the two leaders will begin tomorrow.

Holds Talks With Mahathir

BK120910 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Malaysia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have agreed to look into ways to further develop their bilateral relations and increase trade through exchanges of delegations. This was reached during talks between Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed and his North Korean counterpart Mr Yi Chong-ok in Kuala Lumpur today.

Disclosing details of the meeting, the secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tan Sri Zakaria Ali, said the prime minister also accepted an invitation by the North Korean president to visit the country. The prime minister welcomed Mr Yi's intention of further developing bilateral relations. During the plenary talks where ministers of both countries joined the prime ministers, both sides agreed on the possibility of signing the parcel post agreement. They also discussed import and export commodities. Malaysia could offer palm oil, rubber and in future gas as export items while imports from North Korea would include coal, steel, cement and other construction items. Officials would also look into the possibility of air services between the two countries.

On international issues both sides felt the need to promote peace and stability. There should be no big power involvement in the affairs of any country. Mr Yi supported the ASEAN concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. He added the neutrality of the Nonaligned Movement should also be maintained.

Sign Air Transportation Pact

BK150933 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Malaysia and North Korea today signed an air transportation agreement to enable the initiation of future air services between the two countries. The minister of transport, Datuk Lee San Choon, signed on behalf of the government, while the North Korean minister of external economic affairs, Mr Chong Song-nam, signed for his country.

Datuk Lee said the agreement marked a significant event within the context of the existing close and friendly ties between the two countries. It was also a welcome factor in the field of transportation.

Earlier, during discussions between the two ministers, North Korea indicated possible cooperation and joint venture efforts in the field of transportation, like construction projects and in other technical areas.

Meanwhile, a technical team from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will be visiting Malaysia soon to study the usages of palm oil.

The minister of trade and industry, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, told newsmen in Kuala Lumpur today, he had discussed bilateral trade cooperation with his North Korean counterpart. Present were the minister of primary industries, Datuk Paul Leong, and the minister of energy, telecommunication and post, Datuk Leo Moggie. He said the meeting also agreed to step up two-way trade. Tengku Rithauddeen said Malaysian and North Korean officials would identify trade requirements of the two countries shortly.

Leaves for Singapore 15 Feb

BK151243 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The North Korean prime minister, Mr Yi Chong-ok left Kuala Lumpur for Singapore this afternoon after a 5-day official visit to Malaysia. He was seen off by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed and the minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie.

#### BRIEFS

PALM OIL TO USSR -- A Ministry of Trade and Industry spokesman told newsmen in Kuala Lumpur on 29 January that the Soviet Union had become a major refined, bleached and deodorized [RBD] palm oil market for Malaysia from 1979. In 1981, Malaysian RBD palm oil export to the Soviet Union reached 200,000 tons; in 1980, it stood at 100,000 tons. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Jan 82 BK]

SAUDI AID TO MALAYSIA -- Saudi Arabia has agreed to grant [as heard] Malaysia \$170 million to finance 13 development projects under the fourth Malaysia plan. Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said in Kota Bharu, Kelantan, last night the assistance also included an allocation for the construction of an oil refinery in Melaka. The refinery, scheduled for completion in 1987, would have a refining capacity of 160,000 barrels a day. A smaller refinery producing 30,000 barrels a day is due for completion by next year in Trengganu. Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said the loan agreement [as heard] was reached with the Saudi Government during his majesty the yang dipertuan agong's state visit to Riyadh last month. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 6 Feb 82 BK]

FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO MALAYSIA -- His Majesty the king received the credentials of the French ambassador to Malaysia, Marie-Therese de Corbie, at the state palace on 9 February. [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 9 Feb 82 BK]

#### SINGAPORE

##### NAVAL BASE USED BY MALAYSIA RETURNED TO SINGAPORE

BK021442 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The Khatib base in Singapore, used by the Royal Malaysian Navy [RMN] as its training school since the 1970's, was returned to the republic today. It was officially handed over by the RMN to the Singapore authorities at a ceremony at the Singapore Defense Ministry. The return was agreed upon at a meeting between Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed and his Singapore counterpart, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, in December last year.

**END OF  
FICHE  
DATE FILMED**

17 Feb 82



